The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.....NO. 7523. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE LOCAL CANVASS.

THE CAMPAIGN GROWING HEATED.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETINGS IN THIS CITY—SPEECH OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON—INDORSEMENT OF FRANCIS M. BIXBY FOR SENATOR FROM THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The members of the Lincoln Club, who are at present actively engaged in promoting the interests of James W. Booth, the Republican candidate for the Fifth Senatorial District, and Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Republican candidate for the Seventh Assembly District, were agreeably surprised by a visit from Vice President Wilson last evening. Mr. Wilson's visit was an informal one, few members of the club being aware of it until he entered the club-rooms. He drove from the Grand Central Hotel, accompanied by Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, and ex-Fire Commissioner Cornelius M. Van Cott. Upon his arrival he was introduced to the members by Mr. Van Cott, and was greeted with three hearty cheers. He was then loudly called upon to make some remarks, and yielding to the pressing solicitations of the club, spoke as follows: "I did not come here to-night to make a speech, but to meet you gentlemen who are engaged in the canvass in the City and in the State, to congratulate you on what appears to be in our country a change in the right direction, and to express the hope that your labors will be crowned with abundant success here in the City and State of New-York. [Applause.] I am a Republican by conviction, and by long association. I am anxious and have been anxious for the success of the Republican Party of the whole country, and I am so because I believe its ideas, its principles, its public policies are for the enduring and permanent interests of the country, and of the people of the whole country, North, South, East, and West. [Applause.] History will take care of the record of the last twenty years. It is a great and grand record that has been made, and we as Republicans are proud of it. We have a right to cherish it and teach it to those who will come after us. It has been a record of patriotism and of liberty for the country at all times, and for the rights of all men ever and always. If we have made mistakes—and in the great labors we have passed through we unquestionably have made them—I believe we have virtue enough and principle enough to correct our own mistakes and put ourselves right. I have an abiding faith in the great masses that comprise the 4,000,000 of Republicans in the United States; I have an undoubting faith that they will correct any errors that may have been made, by whomsoever made, and put our party right, and keep it right. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, I think all of us who love our country, who love our race—all of us who wish to see no reaction, but to see the policy of liberty carried on until it shall be accepted everywhere and imbedded in the soil—I think all of us who wish to see the efforts of the toil and strife through which we have passed live and flourish, and bear fruits and flowers, should stand by the Republican Party, put it right, hold it right, and carry it straight onward to still greater successes in the future. [Applause.] I am glad, gentlemen, to see you to-night, glad to see so much spirit, not only here, but in our city, and in our State, and I hope that you will on the day of election do your duty to the whole country, and that at the close of the polls you will rejoice in a brilliant victory."

Mr. Wilson then shook hands cordially with the members of the club and retired.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

MR. PHELPS' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE TO THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INDEPENDENT CITIZENS.

Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps has written the following letter of acceptance in answer to a communication received from the convention of German-American citizens informing him of his nomination as their candidate for District Attorney:

OCT. 23, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., informing me that the German-American independent citizens, through their County Convention, have nominated me as their candidate for District Attorney.

Such an indorsement of my official career is most gratifying to me, but I regard your action as indicating something far more important than mere personal preference. I believe that you thereby declare your purpose to stand firmly with all other American independent citizens of all races, in support of the principle that public servants are to be selected by the people, and not forced upon them by dictation.

In the proceedings of the various bodies which have presented me again as a candidate for the office I now hold, partisan and political considerations have been laid aside to secure the independent administration of justice and the law with an equal regard to the rights of all.

In that spirit I accept your nomination, and in that spirit I shall, if elected, seek to discharge the responsible and arduous duties to which you again invite me.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.

Messrs. Theodore G. Glaubensklee, Chairman of the Convention; Oswald Ottendorfer, Chairman Committee of Conference; Charles E. Merritt, Secretary.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT SENATORSHIP.

The Eighth Senatorial Republican Convention met for the third time at Brevoort Hall last evening, Mr. James Owens in the chair. The Committee on Conference appointed at the first meeting made its report through the Chairman, Mr. Darling, that the only Republican candidates they could decide upon were Mr. Charles Crary, of Harlem, and Mr. Henry Clausen, neither of whom would accept the nomination. They had accordingly decided to indorse the anti-Tammany candidate, Mr. Francis M. Bixby, and submitted the following resolutions to that effect:

Whereas, The Republicans of the City and County of New-York, represented in the County Convention, declared by resolution to the people in this City that the Republican Party do not strictly adhere to party men in making nominations for the offices to be filled in this County at the election to take place Nov. 2; and

Whereas, It is the opinion of the delegates assigned to nominate a candidate to be supported by the Republicans of the Eighth Senatorial District for the office of Senator that the course adopted by the County Convention is the wisest and best for the convention to adopt; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we most earnestly and heartily indorse the nomination of Francis M. Bixby, made by the Anti-Tammany Senatorial Convention in this district, and we pledge to him our undivided and unanimous support, and give him the assurance that we will labor from now until the close of the polls on Nov. 2 to secure his election.

Mr. Darling, Chairman of the Committee of Conference, warmly defended the course of the committee. The question, he said, was narrowed down to Tammany or Anti-Tammany. Mr. Hess had been elected in that district last Winter through the support of Anti-Tammany Democrats. He was assured that Mr. Bixby had cut himself adrift from the Tammany party, and had attached himself to the opponents of Tammany Hall. Recorder Hackett had been nominated by the Republican Party, and he did not believe the whole party was "sold out" by that wise action. By his side stood Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps. The nomination of Mr. Hackett would not be properly supplemented without the nomination of Mr. Phelps, and together they formed a combination to defeat the plans of John Kelly and break down the "one-man power." The resolutions were then put to a vote and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Francis M. Bixby is a resident of Harlem, and is about forty-five years of age. He is a brother of Judge B. H. Bixby, and by occupation a storage merchant in Greenwich street. He has been a Democrat all his life, but has lately separated himself from the Tammany Hall party, and has never held office.

MASS-MEETING AT LIBERTY HALL.

There was a Republican mass-meeting in the Thirteenth Assembly District last night, at Liberty Hall, in West Sixteenth street. The hall was well filled, every seat being occupied, and large numbers of persons were standing. Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne was chosen President of the meeting. Among the speakers were Col. Gildersleeve, ex-Congressman Lawson, Frederick G. Gedney, Col. Duganne, and Col. Charles S. Spencer.

Col. Gildersleeve came forward in response to loud calls from the audience, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am not here to address you on political issues of the campaign, nor of the different parties, nor the candidates they support. I leave that for those who are better able to discuss them. I am simply here to make your acquaintance, to make my bow to you and shake as many as possible by the hand. It is proper that you should know as much as possible of your candidates. I have been charged with stump speaking, and of working against the chances of the ticket on which I have the honor to be, but I think those who advise me thus are not my best friends. Col. Gildersleeve then sketched his own career in New-York City, and said that if elected he would try honestly and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office.

Ex-Congressman John D. Lawson spoke at length on the finance question and the national issues between the Republican and Democratic Parties. Col. Duganne sketched the history of the Republican Party, and said it never would have fulfilled its mission until it had struck the manacles from all laboring men, whether white or black. He asked if any man could consider himself manly who went begging to the City Government for labor tickets and received treatment fit only for dumb dogs. Hard times were not the cause of the idleness of the laborers, but were caused by that idleness. He thought Government should provide a day's work for a day's wages for all who were willing to work. The bolters from Tammany Hall meant more than merely bolting this year.

Mr. Gedney corroborated the last statement, saying that he found everywhere a more determined opposition to Tammany Hall than ever before among those who had left it.

MASS-MEETING OF COLORED REPUBLICANS.

A mass-meeting of the colored Republican citizens of the Fifth Assembly District was held last night at the Republican Head-quarters, No. 185 Spring street, under the auspices of the colored Veteran Guard of the City and County of New-York, to ratify the nominations of the Republican Party. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The band of the guard was in attendance, and played a selection of patriotic airs during the evening. On motion of Mr. William Freeman, Capt. James Lee was elected Chairman of the meeting, and John J. Freeman Secretary. Capt. Lee reminded his comrades that New-York was far behind other States in not having a representation in the National Guard. They had been told that as soon as they showed sufficient strength they would be admitted to the National Guard of this State. They had four colored companies at present in New-York; but they had sufficient colored men in New-York to raise a regiment, and they ought to do so. The colored men wished to participate in the Centennial demonstrations at Philadelphia, and should therefore commence recruiting briskly at once. The Chairman then referred to the object of the mass-meeting, and introduced the first speaker, William Freeman, a veteran, who said that he heartily concurred in the remarks of Capt. Lee on the necessity of recruiting, in order to join the National Guard. White, however, they had their duties to perform as soldiers, they had other and more important duties to perform as citizens. It was unnecessary for him to say much to his comrades on the subject. They had performed their duty with bullets as soldiers, and would now perform it as citizens with ballots. The Democratic Party, which had kept the colored race in degradation and bondage for generations, spilled the blood of their parents and children, talked of reform. Reform, forsooth! The only reform they ever got from the Democratic Party was high taxes and permission to live in miserable apartments at enormous rents. This "reform" party was doing all it could to drive honest and upright officials from positions of trust, and swamp the City in ruin. The colored voters should see to it that they deposited their ballots in the right box on election day. It was unnecessary for him to tell them to vote for the Republican Party. They owed their political existence to the Republicans, and it would be ingratitude in them not to give their votes to that party. Their ballots, in fact, belonged to the Republicans, and the Republicans should have them. [Applause.]

The Secretary then read the following resolutions, which were enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That the colored veterans of the City and County of New-York hereby ratify and approve the action of the Republican Convention, held at Saratoga on the 8th inst., in nominating for the respective State offices gentlemen whose qualifications therefor and whose personal character and sterling integrity are so widely known, and with whom, if elected, we may be assured of an efficient and economical administration of the affairs of State.

Resolved, That in the Republican platform we see wisely and fairly met every public issue.

Resolved, That, heartily indorsing as we do the entire State ticket, we hail with special pride the placing at its head of Hon. Frederick W. Seward, the worthy son of an eminent sire and benefactor of our race.

Resolved, That to the Republican Party alone we owe all that we now enjoy of political freedom, and that to that party and its worthy nominees we hereby pledge our unqualified support.

Resolved, That we heartily commend to our fellow-citizens the several nominees of the Republican Party for City and County offices as in every way suitable associates for the excellent candidates placed in nomination by our State Convention, and as citizens who possess the qualifications of honesty, fidelity, and capability, and as entirely worthy of the confidence and support of the soldiers and sailors of this City and County.

Resolved, That the fidelity and efficiency heretofore shown by Benjamin K. Phelps and John K. Hackett, as District Attorney and Recorder of this City and County, meet with our hearty approval, and that we therefore especially indorse their renomination to the offices which they have so ably filled, sincerely believing that they will bring to these very important positions the abilities heretofore shown by them.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our hearty support to J. W. Booth for Senator, George W. Betts for Assembly, and William H. Wade and J. J. Morris for Aldermen.

The names of Hackett, Phelps, and the other nominees were received with the utmost enthusiasm, and after stirring addresses from Robert Crowe, Elijah Pendleton, Austin Leake, George W. Betts, and others the meeting adjourned.

MEETINGS OF GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The German Republican Club of the Thirteenth Assembly District held a large meeting last evening at No. 202 Eighth avenue. Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, candidate for City Judge, arrived at the opening of the meeting, and was introduced by Mr. William Schlegel, the President. Col. Gildersleeve was heartily received, and made a brief speech. Not being permitted, he said, to speak on the issues of the campaign, nor the parties and candidates, he came upon their invitation to make the acquaintance of the members, and to thank them for their support of him and the ticket on which he was placed. He was proud of their support, and promised that if he was elected he would try to discharge the duties of the office honestly and faithfully. Resolutions indorsing the Republican State ticket and the Republican and anti-Tammany ticket for local officers were adopted, and speeches in favor of the various candidates were made by Mr. Schlegel, Dr. Moore, Mr. Landers, and others.

A meeting of the Young American Independent Citizens' Association of the Eleventh Assembly District was held last evening at No. 202 West Twenty-eighth street, Mr. Bandman in the chair. Preparations were made for the coming election, and head-quarters for the distribution of tickets were designated. It was also determined to unite with other German organizations in the grand ratification meeting at Beethoven Hall on Friday evening. The Republican and anti-Tammany ticket was unanimously indorsed, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Fifteenth Assembly District German Republican Association met last evening at No. 472 Eighth avenue and enrolled a large number of new members. Mr. Marcus V. Lewis presided, with John J. Pollock as Secretary. Christian F. Tietjen, candidate for Assembly, was presented to the club, and in a few words thanked them for their support, and hoped they would continue their vigorous campaign and secure the election of the Republican ticket. Remarks were made in German by Messrs. Russell, Epstein, Lewis, and Dr. Heine.

A NEW CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Assembly District met at the head-quarters of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association, at No. 457 Fourth avenue, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a Phelps and Hackett Campaign Club. Judge Henry E. Howland called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock, and after a few preliminary remarks, in which he referred in flattering terms to the gentlemen in whose honor the club was to be named, and urged the importance of organization, co-operation, and earnest work, moved that Mr. David T. Milligan be elected temporary Chairman. The motion prevailed, and subsequently the following gentlemen were elected permanent officers of the club: David T. Milligan, President; H. L. Hoguet, Jr., and William B. Crosby, Vice Presidents; Thomas B. Odell and William Bruce, Secretaries. A committee of five was also elected to prepare a circular to be sent to every voter in the district, and an Executive Committee, consisting of seven members. The meeting then adjourned, to meet on Thursday evening next for the purpose of ratifying the Republican nominations for State, County, and other offices.

SUPPORT PLEDGED TO COL. GILDERSLEEVE.

At a meeting of the members of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, last Saturday evening, Capt. Edward Fackner in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted pledging their support to Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, nominee for Judge of the Court of General Sessions:

Whereas, Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, late Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Infantry, has been nominated by his fellow-citizens for the important office of Judge of the Court of General Sessions; and

Whereas, We, the members of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, recognize the great ability and high personal qualities of Col. Gildersleeve, both as an officer and a gentleman, and bearing in pleasant remembrance his long and efficient services as a field officer of our regiment, in the discharge of which office he endeared himself to every member of his command, and being desirous of giving expression to our sentiments of respect and regard to our distinguished fellow-soldier; therefore

Resolved, That the members of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., individually and collectively tender their congratulations to Col. Henry A Gildersleeve on his nomination to the office of Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and pledge him our hearty support as citizens in securing his election.

Resolved, That in view of the importance of electing men of character and ability to the judicial bench, we hail with pleasure the opportunity afforded us of doing so in the person of Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve.

Company K includes about ninety-five members upon its roll.

THE FOX-MORRISSEY CONTEST.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY CANDIDATE GATHERING STRENGTH DAILY—THE RECENT RESIGNATION.

The Morrissey-Fox campaign for the Senatorship of the Fourth District grows hotter every day, and the results of the canvass show unmistakably that Morrissey is gathering strength, while Fox is experiencing a corresponding loss of support. Yesterday Morrissey visited the five Assembly districts which comprise the Senatorial district, and was everywhere met by hosts of friends—not friends of the ordinary stripe of political bummers who promise to support the candidate and then ask for a $5 bill, but men who shook him by the hand, promised to work for him heartily until the close of the election, and ask for nothing—men who are tired of John Fox's selfishness and of John Kelly's dictatorial autocracy. A large number of politicians and fresh delegations of trade and laboring men's societies called on Mr. Morrissey at his head-quarters at the Anson House, corner of Spring and Crosby streets, and tendered resolutions indorsing his candidature and promising him their active co-operation. The defection in the First and Fourth Assembly Districts among the members of the Tammany General Committee is not in the least disappearing, and it is becoming constantly apparent that Fox will be cut even by those who are supposed to be his political friends and who know that his friendship only warms toward them while a campaign like this is in progress, and that as soon as it is over they are forgotten until he wants to use them again. There have been many bets actually made at odds of $50 to $100 that Fox will not carry his own, the First Assembly, District, while the betting on the Senate district is even against him. Bets of $200 to $1,000 were offered last night that Fox will not carry any one of the five Assembly districts embraced within the Senate district. These are not bets made for mere effect with Morrissey's money—a trick so often resorted to by opposition candidates to create sensation—but with the money of the men who make the wagers. It is stated on undoubted authority that Morrissey has been offered as much money as he may need to carry on the canvass by bankers and brokers in Wall street, many of whom know him but have never seen him—a trick so often resorted to by Fox—stated yesterday that some years ago, when Morrissey was a heavy speculator in stocks, the market ran against him for two weeks, and his contracts were closed with a loss of some $300,000. It was generally considered that he was insolvent and unable to meet his engagements, but within a year he paid every dollar of his indebtedness, and yesterday some brokers who were inquired of as to the possibility of his obtaining funds should he need them, and who remembered his former promptitude in settling his obligations, replied that they would "raise him as much money as he wanted." There is much indignation manifested among many persons engaged in the liquor interest at the fact that the charges preferred by Fox's henchman, Burns, against the First District General Committee contained a slurring insinuation against the action of the committee on a recent occasion because the meeting was "held in a liquor store." A significant evidence of the critical position of Tammany Hall interests in the Fourth Senatorial District may be found in the fact that at the meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization yesterday no action was taken in reference to the recent resignations from the General Committees of the First and Fourth Assembly Districts, though the vacancies left in the Seventeenth District Committee by the eight members who resigned on Saturday last were promptly filled, as was also the vacancy in the Committee on Organization, created by one of the eight resignations alluded to. Among the strong features of the Fox-Morrissey probabilities was cited the fact yesterday that the registration this year in the Fourth Senatorial District was only 973 less than last year, when there was the strong motive of a Gubernatorial contest to draw out the voters. It is well known that the regular Tammany vote is always brought out through the "machine" influence and organization, and it is equally well known that any excessive registration forebodes to Tammany Hall the movement of the thinking and honest masses of the people who are only stirred by some unusual feature in the canvass, and who do not come out to support Tammany's interests.

NEW SUPPORT PLEDGED TO MORRISSEY.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of a John Morrissey campaign club held at Cosmopolitan Hall, and presided over by County Clerk Walsh:

Whereas, Hon. John Morrissey has, in a formal letter addressed to the people of the Fourth Senatorial District, declared himself a candidate for their suffrages at the approaching election for the office of Senator; and

Whereas, His course in public life has always been that of the true friend of the working man, without regard to party necessity or party dictation: therefore be it

Resolved, That we hail with joy Mr. Morrissey's candidacy, and pledge him our hearty support in his present canvass; and, further

Resolved, That we will spare no effort to bring to his banner that success which his honest efforts in the cause of labor so eminently deserve, and for this purpose we do hereby enroll ourselves as members of a campaign club devoted to that purpose.

ANTI-TAMMANY MEETINGS.

JOHN MORRISSEY ADDRESSES THE WORKING MEN—TWO VERY LARGE MEETINGS IN THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

A large and enthusiastic Anti-Tammany demonstration of the working men of the Fourth Senatorial District was held at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, in Broome street, last evening. The hall was so densely packed that ingress and egress were almost impossibilities, and it was found necessary for some of the audience to go out of the hall on the approach of Hon. John Morrissey, one of the speakers of the evening, in order to enable the latter to enter the room. Later in the evening another meeting was organized in the street, and was attended by several hundreds who were unable to enter the hall. E. B. Schnabel, one of the speakers, made some pointed references to the conduct of the magnates of Tammany Hall, who had broken their pledges to the working men of the City in the reduction of the wages of the laborers employed by the Municipality. Any one of the working men, he thought, who voted for such officials might as well go about at once with a brass collar around his neck bearing the inscription, "I am John Kelly's dog." The voice of the laboring man would be unborne by Hon. John Morrissey, who was the working man's candidate. When the hod and the crowbar began to think, all power was with them, the shoulders of the working men being the pivot of all progress.

The speaker, after finishing his address, turned around to introduce Hon. John Morrissey, who had just entered, and had taken a seat on the platform. The introduction, however, seemed to be unnecessary, as Mr. Morrissey was immediately recognized and greeted with vehement cheers and applause. He said that he had not come to make a speech. They all knew it was not in his line to make speeches. He had represented the district before, and he referred them to his record at that time. He had wanted no office, but had waived his own judgment, and had thrown himself into the breach made by Tammany Hall. He would have had no trouble with Tammany Hall had he only said that what the managers there did was right. This, however, he refused to do. Continuing, the speaker said "What crime did I commit? A lot of poor men came to me and asked me for some money to enable them to hire a room in which to express their disapprobation of the reduction of laborer's wages. I gave them the money. If that was treason I am guilty of it, and will be guilty of it again. I want nothing from Tammany Hall. I want no office; I seek none. I fought my battle in Tammany Hall, and was thrown out. I look to the people to fight their battle outside of Tammany Hall. It is no longer my fight; it is the people's. I make no promises, no pledges, but if you send me to the Senate you need not be afraid of being sold out overnight. You should vote yourselves and ask your neighbors to vote against Tammany Hall. This issue is between the poorer classes and the aristocrats. If you are defeated now you will be beaten for life. It is not a question of men, but of principles." Addresses were also made by Ira Shafer, Thomas J. Creamer, Rufus F. Andrews, and others.

THE RUTGERS SQUARE MEETING.

A large number of citizens of the Seventh Ward assembled in Rutgers square last evening to express their dissatisfaction at the Tammany rule in this City. The gatherings, even in the palmiest days of the old Ring, in the square, were not to be compared in numbers or enthusiasm to that which filled the triangular space at the intersection of East Broadway and Canal street last evening. A large stand had been erected in the centre of the square, on which were many of the most prominent residents of the district. Chinese lanterns, flags, and transparencies were hung about the stand, and the square itself, in which were gathered about three thousand persons, was illuminated by means of calcium lights. Bryan Reilly presided over the gathering. Thomas P. Masterson, Peter T. Delaney, Hon. John Morrissey, Capt. J. D. McClelland, and others made addresses, which were enthusiastically received. Hon. John Morrissey, on presenting himself, was greeted with loud and continued cheers. He thanked the assemblage for their kind greeting, and briefly referred to his past career as a representative from the district. He had differed with Tammany Hall in the appointment to offices of persons not residing within the State. He also deprecated the reduction of the wages of laborers while highly-paid clerkships remained unchanged. The fight was the people's fight. Under Tammany Hall they could have no future.

Capt. McClelland said that he had come to say a word in behalf of the man who was first to enter a protest against the action of Commissioner Fitz John Porter in reducing the wages of the City's laborers. Any organization which countenanced the proceeding deserved defeat and overthrow.

GERMAN ANTI-TAMMANY GATHERINGS.

The German Anti-Tammany Association of the Seventeenth District met last night at No. 450 West Forty-fifth street. Louis Wendel called the meeting to order, and in a brief address stated the object of it, which he said was to join the Germans of the Seventeenth District in the combination against Tammany and the one-man rule. William Monteo was, upon his nomination, elected Chairman. Mr. Moritz Ellinger, the Anti-Tammany nominee for Coroner, was then introduced, and he made a short, stirring address. He said that he was never in doubt as to the position of the Germans, his fellow-countrymen, whenever there was an issue between honest men and political demagogues. They were always in favor of reform, and therefore viewed the attempt at ruling New-York by Tammany as an outrage which it was their duty to rebuke. Just now, Tammany was threatening the liberties of the people as in former times, and the only manner of preserving those liberties was in a strong combination such as the Anti-Tammany associations were forming. Addresses were made by other members of the association, after which it was resolved to support the entire Anti-Tammany ticket.

A German Anti-Tammany Campaign Club was organized in the Nineteenth Assembly District last night, at the corner of Seventy-third street and Eighth avenue. Charles Ludeman called the meeting to order, and was subsequently chosen President of the permanent organization. The other officers are: Vice-President, Frederick Michaels; Secretary, Otto Felgentuen; Treasurer, John Haunt. Resolutions were adopted pledging the support of the club in the campaign to John R. Hackett, Benjamin K. Phelps, and Morris Ellinger as Anti-Tammany candidates for the offices of Recorder, District Attorney, and Coroner. The other Anti-Tammany nominations will be ratified at a meeting to be held later in the week.

THE REVOLT IN TAMMANY.

MANY MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT COMMITTEES ABOUT TO RESIGN—THE COMMITTEES ON DISCIPLINE AND ORGANIZATION IN SECRET SESSION DAILY.

The revolt in Tammany gains strength daily, and many members of the various district committees are at this moment perfecting their arrangements for throwing off the shackles of Kelly before election day. The suspected districts have been placed under the closest surveillance, and the dreaded Committee on Discipline, as well as the Committee on Organization, sits in secret session daily. It is known to Kelly and his subordinates that many of the most active workers, although still ostensibly in the ranks of Tammany, cannot be trusted, and will work silently, but surely, for the opposition candidates on election day. To attempt to "discipline" the suspected districts now, on the eve of an election, as they did the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Districts some months since, would be simply suicidal; therefore the detections must be concealed at all hazards and the injuries certain to result mitigated as much as possible by increased vigilance. The spirit of disaffection has spread with extraordinary speed during the past few days, and is now making itself felt in almost every district in the City. In many districts, of course, this disloyalty has not yet taken effect in the shape of resignations, but displays itself in a manner no less dreaded by Tammany—absolute indifference or open hostility to the nominees of John Kelly. The local candidates in a large number of instances are no less obnoxious to the voters on whom they have been saddled than is Fox to the Democrats of the Fourth District, but lacking a Morrissey on whom they could concentrate their opposition to the "regular" candidates, are compelled to give an unwilling support to men whom they in secret abhor. Many of the most independent members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall have already deserted the "sinking ship," scarcely any remaining but the army of actual or prospective office-holders, whose allegiance is absolutely necessary to support the dictatorial power of Kelly. With the First, Fourth, Seventh, and Twenty-second Wards in open revolt to the organization, Morrissey fighting Fox to the death for the seat of the Fourth District in the Senate, supported by the weight and enormous influence of County Clerk William Walsh, who holds in his hand the richest share of patronage of any officer in the county, Kelly is driven to the wall, and the political machine which he had done so much to centralize and discipline is fast breaking up. In the Seventeenth Assembly District eight of the most influential members of the General Committee have resigned in disgust at seeing the district handed over to Frederick Smyth, Kelly's candidate for Recorder, who is hated by his associates and cannot even carry his own district. Altogether the situation is anything but a cheerful one for Tammany. The worst, however, is not yet, and the developments of the next few days will probably show increased defections in the Tammany machine.

The resignations from the Tammany Hall General Committee, so far, are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Arthur T. Halliday, John Moore, Patrick Cahill, Timothy Moynahan, Patrick Kerrin, James H. Madigan.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Edward J. Shandley, Rody S. Brassel, James Heffernan, Peter Maher.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

John McGinn.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Frederick A. Batty.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Patrick Kearn Power, No. 1,432 Broadway.
Francis Blessing, No. 126 West Forty-fifth street.
John G. Cary, No. 141 West Forty-sixth street.
Patrick T. Bermingham, No. 243 West Fifty-third street.
Charles C. Duff, No. 766 Eighth avenue.
Cornelius J. Kane, No. 121 West Forty-sixth street.
D. F. Baker, No. 138 West Forty-fourth street.
Richard Clemens, No. 743 Seventh avenue.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

TAMMANY FALSELY REGISTERING VOTERS FROM TENEMENT-HOUSES.

The trial of Election Inspector Edward R. Scott, of the Ninth District of the Sixteenth Assembly District, was continued before the full Board of Police Commissioners yesterday. Scott, who was accused by David J. Touhey of being a companion of thieves, produced several witnesses who testified to his good character. The cases of Election Inspectors John D. Henderson, of the Thirteenth Assembly District, and John T. Searls, of the Sixteenth Assembly District, charged with intoxication while on duty, were then taken up. While their trials were proceeding, Commissioner Disbecker informed the other members of the board that the Tammany Hall Party were resorting to their old trick of falsely registering voters from tenement-houses down town, and that he wished to bring the matter before the board for action. Commissioner Smith informed Commissioner Disbecker that he thought the matter had better be considered in the meeting-room of the board and not in the trial room. Commissioner Disbecker deferred to Commissioner Smith's opinion, and requested President Matsell to call a special meeting of the board at once. On the meeting being called, the reporters attached to Central Office were refused admission by Commissioner Smith's doorkeeper. It was learned subsequently, however, that Commissioner Disbecker offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Reports have reached the Police Department that there has been in several of the districts of the City false and illegal registration; and,

Whereas, It is the duty of the Police Department to see that all persons guilty of illegal practices are proceeded against according as the law directs; therefore,

Resolved, That the Superintendent be and is hereby directed forthwith to take all measures necessary to ascertain that false or illegal registration, if any, has been made in the several election districts of the City, and to have all persons who have registered falsely or illegally, or may be ascertained to have caused or be accessory to causing false or illegal registration, to be apprehended and brought before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

Commissioner Disbecker informed the board that he had received reports that a number of fraudulent voters were registered from various places in the Fourth Senatorial District, notably from No. 46 Franklin street, and he desired that the Superintendent should take immediate action so as to prevent fraud and have a fair election. Commissioner Smith said he did not see the necessity for any hurry, and in his opinion the matter could as well be attended to at the next meeting of the board. Commissioner Disbecker replied that the matter could not be attended to as well at the next meeting of the board. If repeating and illegal registration were to be countenanced by the Board of Police, he wished his position to be defined. The object of the law in fixing the days of registry apart from election day was for the purpose of facilitating the discovery of illegal registration. On the question being put to the vote, Commissioners Matsell, Voorhis, and Disbecker voted in the affirmative, and Commissioner Smith voted against the resolution. After the adjournment Commissioner Smith drove away in a carriage to consult with Mayor Wickham.

MEETING OF KELLY'S ORGANIZATION.

The regular afternoon meeting of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization, of which John Kelly is Chairman, took place yesterday and lasted some three hours. There was a full attendance of members, and a large amount of routine business was transacted, bearing mainly on the condition of the various districts, but none of the members of the committee would communicate any facts to the press. It is reported, however, that a number of additional resignations were received from among the General Committees of the various districts. In the matter of the vacancies in the Seventeenth Assembly District, caused by the resignations forwarded on Saturday last, the following names were announced of members to succeed those who had left the organization: Francis Reddy, Michael Corrigan, Michael Lane, Charles H. Haswell, John W. Bonbright, John S. Masterson, Martin Senger, John B. Cusack. Leo C. Dessar was named to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Organization, created by the resignation of Patrick H. Power, of the Seventeenth District. No action was taken with reference to the resignations in the First and Fourth Assembly Districts, as the situation is very critical there at this time, and Kelly is in a serious dilemma lest any interference on his part might suddenly widen the already dangerous breach which Morrissey's candidature has created in those districts.

A WOULD-BE ALDERMAN.

Thomas Shiels, a hanger-on of Tweed and the old Tammany Ring, is a candidate for Alderman in the Fourth District under the patronage of Kelly and the new Tammany Ring. In July, 1869, while Tweed was flourishing, Shiels was appointed Deputy Assessor of Taxes, and as such was empowered to fix the amount of taxation on real property. Tweed owned the house No. 197 Henry street, in the Seventh Ward, a substantial building, worth, with the lot on which it stood, at least $25,000. When Shiels went into the office he found Tweed's house standing on the records at a valuation of $6,000, and subject to an annual tax of $160 20 for the year 1867, and $159 60 in 1868. Shiels was anxious to find some way in which he could display his gratitude to Tweed for the appointment, and accordingly reduced the valuation for 1869 to $4,000, which rendered the property liable to a tax of $90 80. In 1870 Shiels resorted to the plan of the year previous, and down came the valuation of Tweed's $25,000 house to $3,000, the tax being this time only $67 50. By some odd means, however, during October of 1870 the valuation was again put up to its original figure, $6,000, and a tax of $135 was levied on it, or double what Shiels had put on it in the year 1869. As long as he depreciated Tweed's property in the tax books he seems to have fared well, but it is a singular coincidence that in that very month—October, 1870—Shiels was removed from office, doubtless because, after reducing Tweed's taxes so considerately, he had had the impudence and inconsiderateness to again put up the valuation where he found it. And this is one of the men whom John Kelly wants to make an Alderman now.

THE CIVIL JUSTICES.

As already announced in THE TIMES, there are nine Civil Justices to be elected on Tuesday, the 2d of November, one for each of nine districts. The following is a brief sketch of the candidates who have been either nominated or indorsed by the Republican Civil Justice Conventions:

First District.—In this district, which comprises the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Wards, a strong Democratic locality, the Republicans have indorsed the nomination of Mr. John Callahan, who has been put forward by the Independent Democrats. Mr. Callahan is a lawyer in fair practice, and served one term in the Assembly. His friends claim that with the support of the Republicans the district can be wrested from Justice Quinn, the present incumbent and candidate for re-election.

Second District.—In this district, comprising the Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards, the Republicans have made no nomination. The Tammany candidate is Charles M. Clancy, the present incumbent, and he is to be opposed by Dennis Burns as the anti-Tammany candidate.

Third District.—The Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards make up this District. The Republican candidate is Mr. George W. Parker, an experienced and well-informed lawyer. He is a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and has been a resident of this City for about twenty-five years. He served as Assistant Corporation Counsel under Mr. E. Delafield Smith, which is a guarantee that he is a gentleman well fitted for the office which he now seeks. Arthur J. Delaney, John Kelly's nominee, should be rejected in favor of Mr. Parker. One is a cultured gentleman, the other a political brawler at conventions, always ready to do the bidding of his master. The electors should give Mr. Parker a large majority.

Fourth District.—The Tenth and Seventeenth Wards comprise this district. The Republicans have nominated Mr. John A. Dinkel, who is also the nominee of the Anti-Tammany Democrats. Mr. Dinkel is a native of Bavaria, but he has been prominently identified with the Seventeenth Ward for the past eighteen years. He has acquired quite a reputation as a real estate lawyer, and as a large portion of the business transacted in the Civil Courts involves questions affecting landlord and tenant, Mr. Dinkel is peculiarly qualified for the position of Civil Justice. The respectable voters should therefore rally to his support on election day.

Fifth District.—This district comprises the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards, and the Republican nominee is Mr. Louis S. Goebel, a gentleman well and favorably known in the legal profession. He was born in this City in the year 1839, of German parents, and was educated at the Free Academy. He is a graduate of the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the Bar nine years ago. In the Eleventh Ward he has numerous friends, who are working earnestly for him, and throughout the entire district he is very popular with the German voters. In 1874 he was the candidate for Assembly of the Independent German Democratic Association. Mr. Goebel should have a large majority, as no decent man should vote for Tim Campbell, the Tammany nominee.

Sixth District.—The Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards comprise this district. The Republicans have indorsed the nomination of Mr. William H. Kelly, who has been nominated by the Anti-Tammany Democrats. Mr. Kelly is a native of the Eighteenth Ward, where he has lived all his life, and where he is very favorably known as a gentleman of high character and as a successful lawyer. He is a graduate of the old Free Academy and also of Columbia College Law School. He read law with Hon. George C. Barrett, the present Justice of the Supreme Court, and is a member of the law firm of MacKay & Kelly, No. 170 Broadway. Among lawyers Mr. Kelly's reputation is very good, and from his high character every honest man should vote for him in preference to Boss Kelly's nominee. Mr. Kelly's prospects of election are very good, and it only needs the co-operation of all Republicans in the district to make it a certainty.

Seventh District.—The Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards make up this district. The Republicans have made a good nomination in the selection of Mr. Walter S. Pinckney as their standard-bearer. Mr. Pinckney is a native of this City, and, like his brothers, Joseph and Charles, is well known as an active Republican for many years. He is one of the recognized Republican leaders of the Twentieth Assembly District, and he is the President of the Republican Association of that district. Two years ago he was the Republican candidate for Senator in that district against Hugh H. Moore, over whose election there was a long contest, ending in the final recognition of Mr. Moore as the Senator, Mr. Pinckney having withdrawn from the contest. No other nomination could be made, and any Republican who does not vote for Mr. Pin

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SHIP IN THE DESERT.

THE SHIP IN THE DESERT. By JOAQUIN MILLER. 16mo., pp. 205. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

We are somewhat at loss how to express our appreciation of Mr. Miller's last performance. For there is hardly a page of it that does not bear testimony to the possession of the poetic temperament by the writer; and yet as a whole it is dissatisfying. For in the first place it is pitched all through in the highest key, and leaves the impression that it was written in a continual strain after effect. It lacks repose, and very rarely exhibits a calm assertion of conscious power. The author is posturing from the first page to the last, with a manifest consciousness that the eyes of the world are upon him. Now the effect of all this is anything but pleasing; and it at once sets down Mr. Miller's poetry into the fourth or fifth rank. In the next place, the performance is in every way very confused. Not only is the thread of the story quite untraceable, but the whole construction of the poem is loose and unsymmetrical. Mr. Miller may know what he meant; but we confess that we are quite unable to discover any coherent purpose in his poem. Who is who, what is what, and the why of anything, from the first line to the last, are to our perception absolutely inscrutable. And yet *The Ship in the Desert* is the work of a poet, although not of one of a high order, and particularly not of a poet of originality, either in thought or in the use of language; and there are several passages which are impressive for their beauty or for the sentiment that they express.

As to giving our readers an idea of the poem, that we fear is a task that we shall fail in accomplishing. It begins thus:

"A man in middle Aridzone
Stood by the desert's edge alone,
And long he look'd and lean'd.
He peer'd,
Above his black and twisted beard,
Beneath his black and slouchy hat—
Nay, nay, the tale is not of that.

A skin-clad trapper, toe-a-tip,
Stood on a mountain top, and he
Look'd long and still and eagerly.
'It looks so like a lonesome ship
That sails this ghostly, lonely sea,—
This dried-up desert sea,' said he.
'These tawny sands of Azarit'
Avaunt! the tale is not of it."

This sort of thing goes on for six pages. Various subjects, things animate or inanimate, pertaining to prairie life, are described briefly, and then we are told: "No, no, this tale is not of him," or "Arrête! the tale is not of that," or, "Away! the tale is not of these," or, "Stay, the tale is not of him;" until we wonder what the writer would be at, and why, if these not particularly interesting persons and things have nothing to do with his tale, he troubles himself and us about them. If this part of the poem is intended to give local color, we must say that the device is a very rude and clumsy one, and is besides very affectedly grotesque. Mr. Miller's "avaunts" and "arrêtes," too, are in exceedingly bad taste.

The story, when we are fairly launched into it, seems to be, as nearly as possible, this: A low black boat struggles up the Missouri, rowed by negro slaves. In the prow is a powerful middle-aged man, with a full grizzled beard. By his side was a young woman of wonderful beauty. This boat is pursued by another one, which contains a leader and a crew from the West Indies. We are not told exactly where the crew of the first came from, but we are left to infer that they are emigrants from the slave States. The beautiful woman is first spoken of as the bride of the middle-aged, bearded giant, who is called a "grim old sea king." Why, does not exactly appear; but in the end she proves to be his daughter, as nearly as we can make out, (for nothing is very clear in this poem,) and the West Indian crew is led by an Iberian personage named Vasquez, who is the lover of the beautiful woman whom her father is unwilling to give to the Spaniard. The pursuit is kept up by water and by land, until Morgan—that is the giant's name—and his daughter are driven to an isle on the verge of the westmost land; and there, although everything is very beautiful, the young woman pines for her lover, as to what becomes of whom we are by no means certain.

The purpose of all this, as nearly as we can make it out, is to describe in a half-realistic, half mythical, and wholly fantastic way, the the course of Western emigration, and the scenes through which the pioneers of civilization have passed in pushing on from the Mississippi to the Pacific. But what the ship in the desert is we have not yet been able to find out. Perhaps the author did not intend that we should do so.

It is not, however, this main purpose alone, or his central idea, that is not to be easily discovered; but the meaning of detached passages. See for example this description of the Cuban lover:

"And one, that one, was wild as seas
That wash the far, dark Oregon,
And ever leaning, urging on,
And standing up in restless ease,
He seem'd as lithe and free and tall,
And restless as the boughs that stir
Perpetual topt poplar trees."

The likening of the man to the seas that wash Oregon is clear enough; and the next two lines are perhaps comprehensible, although far from being clearly thought or happily expressed. But what are the boughs that stir poplar trees? and do the boughs stir perpetual? or are the poplar trees perpetual and topt? or are they perpetual topt? Manifestly, what the writer meant was to compare the West Indian to a lithe, tall poplar, and to say that he was as restless as the boughs that stir perpetually in the tops of poplar trees. But the issue is sad confusion. There is not a little of such writing throughout the poem.

Mr. Miller is clearest and most effective when he is writing simple description, and then he reminds us of Morris, as in his previous books he reminded us of Browning and of Swinburne. This is to be remarked in the following description of the beautiful woman who accompanies the bearded giant:

"I only saw her, heard the sound
Of murky waters gurgling round
In counter-currents from the shore,
But heard the long, strong stroke of oar
Against the waters gray and vast.
I only saw her as she pass'd—
A great, sad beauty, in whose eyes
Lay all the loves of Paradise."

The lines that we have emphasized are very beautiful, and with a kind of beauty that will awaken memories of "The Earthly Paradise" in every one who has read that collection of finest narrative poems that has been written since the time of Chaucer. Yet even here the line "Lay all the loves of Paradise," is vague, and has the air of having been suggested by the rhyme; and when within two pages we find again:

"Why, you had loved her for her eyes;
Their large and melancholy look
Of tenderness, and well mistook
Their love for light of Paradise."

And again, within a few lines:

"Her mouth
Was roses gathered from the South—
The warm south side of Paradise."

we feel pretty sure of it, and we begin to see the method of Mr. Miller's poetical manufacture. The effect is rather monotonous, to say the least, and suggests a poverty of invention. We find here, too, more of that mere vague, meaningless putting together of pretentious words which we have heretofore remarked upon:

"Her hush'd, vehement soul fill'd mine,
And overflows with Runic bliss,
And made itself a part of this."

Now, we know what Runic letters are; but, in the name of Cadmus, what is Runic bliss? And then this Runic bliss "made itself a part of this,"—this what? And what does the following passage mean:

"A man whose soul was mightier far
Than his great self, and surged and fell
About himself, as heaving seas
Lift up and lash and boom and swell
Above some solitary bar
That bursts through blown Samoa's sea,
And wreck and toss eternally."

This picture of the troubled water is fine and true, as Mr. Miller's descriptions often are, but how can a man's soul be mightier than his great self, and surge and fall about himself? Is his self a thing separate from the man? Here is the sad result of a desperate effort to say something very fine. Again:

"This surging, sounding majesty
Of troubled water, so profound,
So sullen strong and lion-like,
So sinuous and foamy-bound."

What does the last line mean? What likeness is there in tossing waves to anything sinuous? and why should "sinuous" be coupled with "lion-like"? and what does "foamy-bound" mean, anyhow? We fear that this is mere bombastic rubbish, a concatenation of big words suggested to the writer by mere sound. That rhyme has this control of Mr. Miller's muse is apparent, on the other hand, from very mean effects into which it sometimes leads him, as, for instance:

"Till you have known sweet death, and you
Have cross'd the dark; gone over to
The great majority beyond."

This infelicity sometimes mars a passage otherwise beautiful, as, for example:

"Men say that looking from her place
A love would sometimes light her face,
As if sweet recollections stirred
Her heart and broke its loneliness,
Like far sweet songs that come to us,
So soft, so sweet, they are not heard,
So far, so faint they fill the air,
A fragrance filling anywhere."

Here a comparison of delicate beauty and truth, that was worthy of being perfected, is destroyed by the last line, which is incoherent nonsense, and which fills only the function of bringing the passage to an end and supplying a rhyme to the foregoing line.

When Mr. Miller has really something to say he is apt to say it well; and his thoughts are sometimes impressive. Here is a passage upon indecision which is both sententious and poetical:

"The blackest rain-clouds muffle fire;
Between a duty and desire,
There lies no middle way or land;
Take thou the right or the left hand,
And so pursue, nor hesitate
To boldly give your hand to fate.

In helpless indecision lie
The rocks on which we strike and die.
'Twere better far to choose the worst
Of all life's ways than to be cursed
With indecision. Turn and choose
Your way; then all the world refuse."

This is strongly put. But it may be doubted whether it is quite true. It were better in a dramatic form as the utterance of an individual speaking under the influence of some strong emotion justified by circumstances, than as a moral sentence uttered by a poet in his own person. No such objection, however, lies against this fine passage on to-morrow:

"O thou to-morrow! Mystery!
O day that ever runs before!
What has thine hidden hand in store
For mine, to-morrow, and for me?
O thou to-morrow! What hast thou
In store to make me bear the now?

O day in which we shall forget
The tangled troubles of to-day!
O day that laughs at duns, at debt!
O day of promises to pay!
O shelter from all present storm!
O day in which we shall reform!

O day of all days for reform!
Convenient day of promises!
Hold back the shadow of the storm,
O bless'd to-morrow! Chiefest friend,
Let not thy mystery be less,
But lead us blindfold to the end."

This is very fine. It is the subtlest, the truest, and the strongest poetical treatment of its subject that we now recall. It is the one passage that justifies Mr. Miller's poem. The man who could write it could write much more that would be worthy of a higher place in poetical literature. It shows us that, after all, there is something real in Joaquin Miller. It is worth all the strained "Americanism" and the "boundless prairie" bombast of the book put together.

Of this Western glorification the best instance that we have remarked is the following. The Western prairies, of course, are its subject:

"Full were they
Of great endeavor. Brave and true
As stern crusader clad in steel.
They died afield as it was fit.
Made strong with hope, they dared to do
Achievement that a host to-day
Would stagger at; stand back and reel
Defeated at the thought of it.

What brave endeavor to endure!
What patient hope when hope was past!
What still surrender at the last,
A thousand leagues from hope! How pure
They lived, how proud they died!
How generous with life!

The wide
And gloried age of chivalry
Hath not one page like this to me."

This, indeed, is a somewhat extravagant laudation of the Western frontiersman, whose motives were, it may be said, not always of the highest, or his life of the purest, and who naturally bloomed and blossomed at times into what we call the border ruffian. But still it is fine in itself, and as the writer set out to magnify this particular kind of man, he could hardly have done it better.

In regard to its Americanism, Mr. Miller's poem will doubtless be very satisfactory to Europeans, and particularly to English readers, who seem to be possessed with an insane craving or greed for something of this kind. But Americanism of this sort will be short-lived in literature, it is to be hoped. On the whole, we cannot hold up *The Ship in the Desert* as greatly to be admired. It is confused in plan, and at once deficient and pretentious in execution. But it is the work of a man who has the poetical faculty, and it contains not a few passages of very considerable beauty.

ORGANIZING FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—ABSTRACT OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION—CAPITAL STOCK AND NUMBER OF SHARES TO BE ISSUED.

The Rapid-transit Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office, City Hall. The session was devoted to the consideration of the articles of association for the Manhattan Railway Company, previously prepared by the Secretary, Col. Harrison, which were finally adopted. Following is an abstract of the articles in question: The company is formed for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and operating a steam railway or railways for the transportation of passengers, mails or freight, wholly within the limits of the City of New-York, with all the rights, powers, franchises, and privileges to such a company allowed by and under the terms of chapter 606, Laws of 1875; the name of the company shall be the Manhattan Railway Company; the capital stock of the company shall be $2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares, subject, however, to the right to increase from time to time as by chapter 606, Laws of 1875, is provided. The shares shall be of the par value of $100 each; the affairs of the company shall be managed by a board of nine Directors; the company is to be continued for ninety-nine years from Nov. 1, 1875; the several conditions, requirements, and particulars heretofore determined by the board, and set forth in a series of resolutions, are embodied as component parts of the articles. These resolutions, it will be remembered, fix and determine the routes for the rapid-transit s eam railway; provide that the general plan shall be of an elevated railway; prescribe the details of construction, and the time within which the roads shall be ready to be operated, and the rates of fares authorized and allowed to be charged and collected. The books of subscription for the capital stock will be opened at the Corn Exchange Bank, on Friday next. It is reported that the Third Avenue Street Railway Company intend having an agent present with instructions to subscribe for a majority of the stock. It is said he will be authorized to secure 1,001 shares of the capital stock. Should able be accomplished, the Third Avenue Company will have control of the Manhattan Company, and the question of rapid transit will be indefinitely postponed.

LAW REPORTS.

NOE'S ALLEGED ASSASSIN ON TRIAL.

DOLAN ARRAIGNED AND REFUSES TO PLEAD—A PLEA OF NOT GUILTY ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT—A JURY IMPANELED.

John Dolan, the man indicted on the charge of having murdered Mr. James H. Noe, the Greenwich street brush-maker on Aug. 23, was arraigned for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday before Judge Lawrence. Dolan is a stout, thick-set man, apparently about twenty-five years old, and he looks like a professional pugilist. District Attorney Phelps and Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Lyon appeared for the People, and Messrs. W. F. Howe and ex-Judge George M. Curtis for Dolan. The court-room was fairly filled but not more so than on the previous murder trials during the present term, and there seemed to be no unusual excitement among those present. Mrs. Noe and a lady relative of Mr. Noe, both attired in deep mourning, and a large number of witnesses, including the woman who came through the scuttle and discovered Mr. Noe, were present. Much time was occupied in discussing a plea in abatement presented by Mr. Howe, based on the allegation that the Grand Jury which found the indictment against Dolan was illegally constituted, having been summoned under the auspices of Thomas Dunlap, who was not the legal Commissioner of Jurors, and Mr. Howe asked for a stay to have the question decided. He cited in support of his position the law of 1845, directing the mode of appointment of the Commissioner of Jurors, which he claimed was observed in Mr. Douglas Taylor's appointment, but not in the appointment of Mr. Dunlap.

District Attorney Phelps replied that the law in question provided simply for the enforcement of the obligation of serving as jurors on those who were qualified, but did not deal with their competency; there was no allegation that any juror was incompetent, and the objection simply touched the question of the Commissioner's appointment. Mr. Phelps cited a number of English decisions overruling similar pleas, as matter of public policy.

Judge Barrett, in giving his decision, said: "I gave this question some consideration the other day. It simply brings up the question which has already been presented here, as between these rival Commissioners of Jurors. The court must recognize the Commissioner de facto; otherwise the administration of justice would be blocked until the court of last resort should reach a decision. There is not the least doubt that Mr. Dunlap is at present acting as Commissioner; that he prepared the list of jurors as such Commissioner; and I am advised that the list was filed in the usual manner with the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. The plea is overruled."

A similar plea challenging the array of petit jurors was likewise overruled. After Judge Barrett's decisions, Dolan was called upon to plead to the indictment found against him, when Mr. Howe arose and said: "With all due respect to the court, to the District Attorney, and every one connected with the case, I must advise my client to refuse to make any other plea than that already presented."

Judge Barrett ordered that a plea of not guilty be entered.

Mr. Howe then said that Dolan had been indicted on a charge for an offense about which there was great public excitement, calculated to prejudice his client's interests. In view of the importance of the case he had secured the aid of Judge Curtis as associate counsel, but had had no time to consult with him. He would therefore request that as soon as the jury was impaneled the court would adjourn until this morning. Judge Barrett said he would take the matter into consideration, and the work of impaneling the jury was begun. By 2 o'clock eleven jurors had been obtained, when a recess was taken. After recess Myron A. Decker, who had been challenged as the sixth juror by the defense, was accepted, the challenge being withdrawn. Following are the names of the jurors: Curtis Bond, Napthali J. Phillips, Bennett J. King, William M. Leeds, Roswell T. Fish, Myron A. Decker, Henry Ehrlich, Thomas Belknap, Jr., William Glover, Samuel Browning, Francis W. Doane, and Abraham Sternfels.

After the jury had been sworn the court adjourned to 10:30 o'clock this morning, when the case is to be opened by the prosecution.

THE OCEAN BANK ROBBERY.

THE CASE AGAIN BEFORE JUDGE WALLACE—TESTIMONY SHOWING HOW THE VAULT DOORS WERE FORCED.

The suit of Samuel M. Archer against the Ocean National Bank for the recovery of $10,000 alleged to have been on special deposit, and stolen when the bank was robbed in 1869, was again before Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning. D. Randolph Martin, ex-President of the bank, who had been subpœnaed as a witness, did not answer when called, and an attachment was issued against him. This was also done in the case of Rutger Teal, the ex-convict, who failed to answer the subpœna. The plaintiff proposes to prove by this witness that the bank officials planned the robbery of the bank. Mr. Andrews, of counsel for plaintiff, said that Mr. Martin had been subpœnaed to produce the books of the bank from 1865 to 1872, and in defense Mr. Davis replied that he did not think the defense should be put to the expense of carting the books to the court, but were ready to do so whenever the plaintiff should send trucks for them. In response Mr. Andrews sent $20 with the Clerk of the court to defray this expense, and Judge Wallace gave an order for their production.

The direct examination of J. D. Martin, formerly porter in the bank, was resumed. He testified that the doors of the vaults were repaired in 1868, and up to the time of the robbery were difficult to open. Two young men named Dunn locked the inner doors at the close of business hours, Mr. Lyon, the Teller, attending to the inner one. The distance between the inner doors was about five feet. Upon cross-examination the witness stated that it was not unusual for the employes to remain in the offices for sometime after the bank was closed. Those behind the counter had access to the water-closet where the burglar was previously discovered. There was no way of getting in there from the President's room except through the window. Though he was employed there about eighteen years, he could not tell the distance from the sidewalk to the windows of the bank. He said that he found a "jimmy" in the wash room of the bank previous to the robbery, and handed it to the officer at the same time informing him of the condition of the vault door, where the $450,000 in Government securities, which were subsequently stolen, were kept. As porter he was around the bank a great deal of his time, and for days previous to the roobery saw suspicious looking characters hanging around the bank. When the robbery was discovered the second door showed that no force had been required to open it; the inner door had been blown open with powder, and the outer one wrenched open with "jimmies." [This evidence was given in support of the theory advanced by the plaintiff's counsel, that the burglars obtained the combination of the lock of the second door from some officer of the bank.] Upon redirect examination by Mr. Norris, the witness was asked if he had spoken to Mr. Martin in regard to having seen Peter Grant, the janitor, in company with suspicious characters, and he answered that he was told this by others and so told Mr. Martin. On motion of Mr. Bangs this answer was stricken out as being hearsay testimony. Judge Wallace ruling that facts, not reports, must be brought out, if anything, against Grant.

John S. Hartshorne, of Newark, N. J., and for several years prior to 1869 teller and assistant cashier of the bank, was the next witness called. The condition of the bank May 31, 1865, when it was changed from a State to a national bank, was brought up, and the ledger exhibited. The witness was requested to explain from it D. R. Martin's individual account on that day, when the question was objected to by Mr. Bangs as immaterial. Mr. Norris said he proposed to show from this that at this time Mr. Martin's account was overdrawn to the amount of $400,000, and the overdrafts covered up by false entries, showing conclusively that he was not a fit person to be President of a bank, and showing as well good reasons why certain of its officers was wished to have the bank robbed. The question was finally excluded by Judge Wallace, after a long discussion, as it did not tend to show any negligence on the part of the bank officers in respect to the robbery, the main point at issue; and other questions of a similar nature were excluded for like reasons.

Samuel M. Archer, the plaintiff, was the next witness called. He testified that he was a banker of Evansville, Ind.; in February, 1865, his firm sent $10,000 in 5-20 United States bonds to the Ocean National Bank as a special deposit. The bonds were never exchanged, and were in the custody of the bank at the time of its robbery.

At this point the court adjourned until this morning, when the trial will be continued. The following are the directors of the Ocean National Bank elected in 1869, just previous to its robbery: D. Randolph Martin, David Wagstaff, Albert A. Martin, Henry N. Morgan, C. S. Stevenson, George D. Crary, and James E. Hedges.

THE CASE OF JUSTICE FLANAGAN.

The case of John Flanagan, the Tammany Justice of the Tenth District Civil Court, indicted for obtaining money by false pretenses, was on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The charge against Justice Flanagan is that he obtained a month's salary at the rate of $2,000 a year from the City as salary for Benjamin F. Haskin, stenographer, the prosecution claiming that Haskin was not a stenographer, and that Flanigan converted the money to his own use. On the opening of court, Mr. William P. Kintzing, counsel for Flanagan, moved for a postponement of the case until after election. Messrs. Shafer and Cook, associate counsel in the case, being engaged in another court. The accused had only heard that morning that the case had been placed on the calendar, and was therefore unable to confer with his legal advisers. Assistant District Attorney Bell said that the prosecution were anxious the case should be disposed of as speedily as possible, but had no objection to postponing it for a day or two in order to accommodate counsel. He objected, however, to the long postponement asked for by counsel, as the case could be disposed of in a very short time. At the urgent request of Mr. Kintzing to postpone the trial until after election, Judge Sutherland finally allowed the case to go over until Thursday week.

THE CANADIAN FORGER.

EFFORTS TO EXTRADITE HIM UNSUCCESSFUL AS YET—THE CASE BEFORE COMMISSIONER OSBORN.

The examination of John E., alias Edward Hall, charged with complicity in the forgery of letters of credit on the Bank of British North America and whose extradition is demanded by the British Consul General, was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn. When the prisoner was brought into the court room by Deputy Marshal Newcomb, it was in company with twenty-five or thirty others, evidently a ruse on the part of the defense to prevent the witnesses from identifying him merely because of his being in custody, and which proved a successful one. Mr. Barrett protested against the proceeding, and accused the Deputy Marshal of corruption. Mr. Purdy, for the prisoner, said that he told the Marshal that there was no necessity of bringing the prisoner into the room until sent for. Commissioner Osborn replied that it was the duty of the Marshal to bring a prisoner in at the time ordered, and not to listen to the suggestions of either counsel, but he could not entertain any insinuation of corruption.

George Leow, of Canada, ticket agent on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, testified that he saw Hall at Renfrew Oct. 8, in company with one Dixon, now in the jail at Renfrew upon a similar charge. He was then requested by Mr. Barrett to point out the accused, and all in the room stood up to give him better opportunity of doing so. Mr. Leow passed around the room, and at last singled out a butcher named Alfred Post as the man he had seen at Renfrew. Mr. Post, however, positively stated that he had never been in Canada. At the further request of the British Consul all filed out of the room, the accused with the rest passing before Mr. Leow, and he again made the same selection, creating considerable amusement.

Alfred Duffy, Receiving and Paying Teller of the Bank of British North America, was next called, and was proceeding to speak of the forged letters of credit when the objection was raised by Col. Spencer for the defendant that the testimony could not be taken, as as yet the forged letter had not been produced; in fact, there was no evidence that any forgery had been committed. Commissioner Osborn decided the objection well taken, and said he would not waste any more time on the matter until this material evidence was produced. To allow the British Government opportunity to do this the case was adjourned until Saturday at 10:30 A. M. It is expected that Dixon will arrive here from Canada and give his testimony.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Earle vs. Johnson.—Default opened on terms. See memorandum.

Earle vs. Ross.—Decision on the motion of the defendant Johnson renders it unnecessary to make any order on this motion.

Joel vs. Oppenheim.—Motion granted on payment of costs. Memorandum.

Merrill vs. Gamble.—I wish to hear counsel.

Jova vs. Muller.—Answer overruled as frivolous and judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Taylor vs. Moller.—Answer overruled as frivolous and judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Fowler vs. Fremor.—Original papers required.

Martine vs. Lowenstein.—Motion for resettlement of order granted. He would therefore request that as soon as the jury was impaneled the court would adjourn until this morning. Judge Barrett said he would take the matter into consideration, and the work of impaneling the jury was begun. By 2 o'clock eleven jurors had been obtained, when a recess was taken. After recess Myron A. Decker, who had been challenged as the sixth juror by the defense, was accepted, the challenge being withdrawn. Following are the names of the jurors: Curtis Bond, Napthali J. Phillips, Bennett J. King, William M. Leeds, Roswell T. Fish, Myron A. Decker, Henry Ehrlich, Thomas Belknap, Jr., William Glover, Samuel Browning, Francis W. Doane, and Abraham Sternfels.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Erie Railway Company.—Upon examination of the report of the Referee in this case I find that a question was submitted by the Referee to which no allusion was made at the time the papers were submitted to me. If the order to be entered is upon consent of all the parties I want the written consent before me. If not, I desire to hear counsel on the point left open by the Referee.

Borland vs. Riker.—Motion denied with costs.

Kimball vs. Newton.—Injunction continued, pendente lite, with $10 costs of motion to abide event.

Granted.—Constant vs. Chapin; Dennin vs. Mullen.

Walker vs. Cowter.—Motion denied without costs.

Koehler vs. Schwarzaest al.—Memorandum.

Gilbert vs. Marsh.—Motion for a commission granted with stay not exceeding thirty-five days. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf et al.—Motion for injunction and receiver denied with costs to the defendants to abide event. Memorandum.

Welch, &c., vs. Robinson.—Motion granted on payment of plaintiff's costs to date, and appearing forthwith and stipulating to answer in five days, and to accept notice of trial for November, same to be without prejudice to position of cause on calendar.

Tiecke vs. Schornborf.—Motion that plaintiff file security for costs granted.

Seaman vs. Reynolds et al.—Motion that proceedings supplementary to execution be stayed granted.

Leahy vs. Barry.—Motion for injunction denied, without costs; memorandum.

Fairchild vs. Lynch.—Motion for settlement of issues denied, with costs to plaintiff to abide the event of suit.

By Judge Freedman.

Bowendam vs. Nealis et al.—Order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Studwell vs. Komast.—Motion to compel defendants to file Referee's report granted, with $10 costs. Opinion.

The People ex rel. Ward vs. Board of Assessors.—Peremptory mandamus granted.

By Judge Loew.

Knapp vs. Campbell.—Order settled.

By Judge Larremore.

Levy vs. Solomon.—No authorities for such allowance.

Hafner vs. Hafner.—Allowance granted to the defendant.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

In the suit of John Borland vs. Louise S. Riker et al., one of the defendants, Adeline Weston, or Adeline Broadway, was left the property which was the subject of the suit, for life, in the will of James B. Taylor, to be "free of all incumbrances." She put in this defense on the trial of the suit and it was overruled. In a motion made before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, she sets forth that Mr. Taylor bought the property in question with her money, or mainly with her money, and that he agreed to hold it in trust for her for life, and to protect her possession against any incumbrances. The motion was for a postponement of the sale of the property until after a motion to compel the personal representatives of Mr. Taylor to carry out the trust. Judge Lawrence denied the motion yesterday.

THE JUDGMENT AGAINST THE WATSON ESTATE.

The expected motion was made before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday, that the funds in the custody of the United States Loan and Trust Company belonging to the estate of the late James Watson be taken for the satisfaction of debts against it, including the judgment in favor of the City for $648,194, obtained last Friday. This motion was made by Wheeler H. Peckham in behalf of the State, and no opposition was made by John H. Strahan, who appeared as counsel for Mrs. Watson. A. W. Stewart, counsel for the United States Trust Company, opposed the motion, making the claim on behalf of the Trust Company for a commission of one per cent. on the entire deposit, as due it for turning the securities into cash. He claimed that the Bank merely acted as Trustees, and were thus entitled to the commission. He opposed the motion above until this claim should be settled. Mr. Peckham said that the company had only acted in the usual capacity of banks. The money was simply a deposit. A commission might be due them on $53,000, but on no larger sum. The arguments on both sides was very short, occupying scarcely a quarter of an hour, and at the conclusion Surrogate Hutchings said that he would consider the question. Probably a decision will be rendered this morning, and the necessary order made in relation to the money. The entire amount now in the hands of the Trust Company belonging to the Watson estate is about $715,000. This was placed on deposit there in 1873 by order of the Surrogate, Mrs. Watson being unable to obtain responsible bondsmen. A portion of the securities were converted into cash, to provide an allowance for the family of the deceased, and upon this amount—$93,000—Mr. Peckham appears willing that the company shall receive one per cent. commission.

TRIAL OF COL. DES ANGES.

The trial of Col. Robert Des Anges, late Deputy Collector, charged with complicity in smuggling silks through the Appraiser's office, was set down for yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, and upon calling the case United States District Attorney Bliss stated that in consequence of the absence of one important witness for the Government he must request its postponement until this morning, when they should be ready to proceed. The order was made by Judge Benedict.

THE SUIT AGAINST SWEENY.

Mr. John McKeon, senior counsel for Peter B. Sweeny, on being questioned yesterday in relation to the suit against his client, said that the defense would be that Mr. Sweeny had no guilty knowledge whatever of any of the circumstances connected with the frauds charged to have been committed by him in connection with Tweed and others, and had never participated in any division of money stolen from the City; that Mr. Sweeny had not conveyed, in any manner whatever, any of his property since 1870; that it was now in the same condition that it then was, except that it was worth about sixty thousand dollars more, and that Mr. Sweeny had no reason to make any surreptitious conveyance of any of his property, for a trial would show that none of it was the result of any fraud as charged in the complaint against him.

A CURIOUS SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Mr. Pardee, connected with one of the departments in Washington, applied to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a mandamus to compel the entering of his name on the registry of voters in an election district in this City, to which he has recently removed, and in which he will not have resided thirty days on election day. Judge Lawrence said he did not see how a resident de jure could have greater rights than a resident de facto. On last Saturday he had denied a motion for a mandamus in the case of a person who, while physically a resident in one election district in this City, had moved into another, and wanted to vote in the latter, although he would not have lived there by election day thirty days without counting his day of removal and election day. Counsel for Pardee claimed that under the laws of the United States his client, being a Government official necessarily absent from his home, had a right to elect within this City in what Election District he should consider his residence, and that any duration of domicile in such district would qualify him to vote therein. Judge Lawrence took the matter under consideration.

THE MURDER IN THE WOODS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Mr. William F. Kintzing, counsel for William Ellis, Charles Thompson, and Charles Weston, the three negroes arrested by Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, for the murder of the Hebrew peddler in the Westchester woods, opposed a motion made by Assistant District Attorney Rollins before Judge Sutherland to transfer the case from the Court of General Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer. Counsel submitted that the District Attorney, having presented the case in the General Sessions and joined issue with the defense, could not now transfer the case to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the obv depriving the prisoners of the right of a stay of proceedings pending a review of the evidence secured to them by statute as the result of a trial in General Sessions. Judge Sutherland decided that the District Attorney had the legal right to seek for a transfer of capital cases in his discretion, and directed that the trial of the murderers be transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

COURT CALINDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
91	Collins vs. Buddensick.	196	Dawson vs. Hall.
103	Meyer vs. Joseph.	199	N. Y. and R. Cement Co. vs. Hawkins.
107	Holmes vs. Lisseberger.	212	Boyd vs. Detkin Alcohol M'f'g. Co.
111	N. Y. Lith. and En. Co. vs. Van Pelt.	232	Matter of Elger.
123	Platt vs. Van Name.	235 to 271	Inclusive.
128	Matter of E. B. Church.	276	Ritter &c., vs. Gassam.
129	Matter of Guar. Sav. Inst.	281 to 317	Inclusive.
132	Same.	327	Clark vs. Waters, &c.
136	Mason vs. Armstrong.	330	Matter of Conway.
140	Mott vs. Mott.	337	Matter of Redmond.
141	Same vs. Same.	366	Gill vs. Guar. Sav. Inst.
145	Matter of Luna.	380	Weir vs. Vail.
172	Matter of Luna.	382	McMurray vs. Talt.
174	Matter of Haviland.	383	Myers vs. O'Brien.
176	Matter of Murphy.	390	Dannbmann vs. Butterfield.
180	Meyer vs. Joseph.	394	Green vs. Butler.
183	Hecht vs. Salkey.		
191	Platt vs. Van Name.		

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.		Nos.	
85	Swan vs. The People, &c.	195	Nelson vs. Degraw.
86	Jacoubsky vs. The People, &c.	98	Harvey, &c., vs. Burnham.
87	The People, &c., vs. Kneib.	108	Rossi vs. Ross et al.
88	Carpenter vs. The People, &c.	137	——— vs. ———
89	Duffy vs. The People, &c.	132	Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
118	Young vs. Laughlin.	166	Samuels vs. *Evening Mail* Association.
130	Stevens et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	95	Sandford et al., &c., vs. Crommelin.
176	Cushman vs. Martin.	111	Prince vs. Conner, &c.
184	Kline et al. vs. Queens Ins. Co.	160	Whitehead vs. Kennedy.
96	The People, ex rel. Elliott, vs. N.Y. Cotton Ex.	199	Archer vs. O'Brien, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Law and Fact.	Nos.	
21	Mitchell vs. Read.	490	Hicks et al. vs. Price et al.
426	Millard vs. Ferguson et al.	408	Malcolm vs. Evans et al.
656	Ward vs. Wrumm et al.	549	Taylor vs. Thomas.
421	Neilson vs. Tracy, &c.	551	Binsee et al. vs. McCullum et al.
620	Ward vs. McInnargy.	401	Fairbanks, Jr., vs. Sargent.
443	Grant vs. Baker et al.	560	Tallman vs. Shiessinger et al.
382	Van Rasst vs. N. Y. Col. of Vet. Surs.	651	Shiessinger vs. Tallman.
417	Sturgis vs. Drew et al.	153	Bringer vs. Schaefer.
266	Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.	576	Sandford vs. Un. D. Sav. Inst.
445	Barnett vs. Barnett et al.	579	Heller vs. Schueitlact.
213	Reynolds vs. Crandall.	594	Cragin et al. vs. Herbell et al.
214	Howard vs. Crandell.		
434	Wilmot vs. Clark et al.		
246	Hirsch vs. Hanrahan.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned until Friday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Case on. No. 785—Norman vs. Degnan.
No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
715	Cobb vs. Wood.	753	McGowan vs. Cen. P., N. & E. R. R. Co.
635	Moore et al. vs. Belloni, Jr.	831	Pierce et al. versus Brown et al.
1409	Keyes vs. The Mayor, &c.	769	Glanberg vs. Farley et al.
703	Powers vs. R. C. Engine Co.	625	Bull's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.
1477	Thornal vs. Pitt.	605	Fowler vs. Klogen.
849	Bryant vs. Gilman.	839	Tribee vs. Sypher et al.
743	Rosenthorn vs. Wheeler.	1525	O'Sullivan versus Roberts.
297	Brodie vs. O'Brien, &c.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
882	Weston vs. Elevated Railroad Co.	1358	Smyser vs. Bright.
712	Harrington vs. Shevil et al.	950	Macdonald vs. U. S. Security Co.
884	McBride vs. N. Y. Cen. and H. R. R. Co.	800½	Geru vs. Fiske et al.
860	McMahon vs. Westbrook et al.	356	Talmadge vs. Spofford, H. & Co.
898	Gillotte vs. Jackson et al.	392	Knowlton et al. vs. N.Y. & Prov. S. S. Co.
924	Plunkett, &c., vs. Appleton et al.	906	Du Bois et al. vs. Marsh, Jr.
938	Campbell vs. Conner, &c.	824	Platt, &c., vs. Smith et al.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK Monday, Oct. 25, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	62	Oil, Lard, bbls.	3
Beans, bbls.	287	Lead, pigs	359
Beeswax, pks.	3	Leather, sides	6,455
Flour, bbls.	28,284	Pea-nuts, bags	212
Meal, bbls.	210	Resin, bbls.	3,119
Wheat, bushels	288,305	Spirits Turp., bbls.	776
Corn, bushels	151,933	Rice, pks.	260
Oats, bushels	23,460	Rice Flour, bags	200
Malt, bushels	2,550	Rice Chaff, bags	490
Barley, bushels	88,347	Sugar, hhds.	410
Peas, bushels	5,140	Oil-cake, pks.	3,939
Grass-seed, bags	160	Beef, pks.	735
B. K. Peas, bags	173	Pork, pks.	57
B. W. Flour, bags	388	Cut-meats, pks.	886
C. S. Oil, bbls.	979	Lard, tcs.	2,047
Copper, bbls.	161	Lard, kegs	100
Copper, bars	175	Butter, pks.	3,441
Cotton, bales	11,171	Cheese, pks.	7,555
Dried Fruit, pks.	237	Starch, pks.	1,984
Eggs, pkls.	261	Sumac, bags	70
Flax, bales	47	Stearine, pks.	65
Hemp, bales	20	Tallow, pks.	43
Hops, bales	464	Tea, pks.	10
Hides, No.	9	Tobacco, hhds.	421
Hides, bales	24	Tobacco, pks.	915
Moss, bales	39	Wool, bales	374
Oil, Red, bbls.	50	Whisky, bbls.	820

COFFEE—Imazila have been quiet and about nominal. Sales 510 bags Santos, per Alert, and 2,000 bags Rio, per South America, on private terms; also, at Baltimore, 500 bags Rio, per Winifred, on private terms. The receipts for the week have been 14,000 bags. Sales, same time, 5,012 bags. Stocks to-night, 77,993 bags here, 8,500 bags at Galveston, 3,543 bags at New-Orleans, 8,500 bags at Mobile, 1,500 bags at Savannah, 5,900 bags at Richmond, 39,016 bags at Baltimore, loading for United States to 24th ult., 255,147 bags; purchased for United States to 23d inst., 120,000 bags; total visible supply, 512,759 bags....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 15½c. @ 16c.; fair, 20c. @ 20¼c. good, 20¾c. @ 20¾c.; prime, 21c. @ 21¼c.; gold, @ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18½c. @ 21¼c. gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 19¾c. @ 20¼c.; Java invoices, 26c. @ 29c.; Ceylon, 31c. @ 32c.; Maracaibo, 29c. @ 32½c.; Laguayra, 20c. @ 21c.; Savanilla, 20c. @ 21½c.; San Domingo, 18c. @ 18½c.; Mexican, 20c. @ 21¼c., gold, @ lb.

COTTON—there has been a slow business in early deliveries only, but in sympathy with options prices have been advanced 1-16c. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 900 bales, (of which 538 bales were on last evening,) including 757 bales to spinners and 193 bales to speculators. Future deliveries opened firm on the October and November deliveries, which subsequently advanced sharply; later deliveries were without marked change; the demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,700 bales, (of which 9,100 bales were on last evening, and 15,600 bales on the basis of Middling, with October options closing at 14 11-32c. @ 14⅜c.; November, 13 15-32c. @ 13⅝c.; December, 13 7-32c. @ 13⅜c.; January, 13 19-32c. @ 13 21-32c.; February, 13 13-32c. @ 13 7-16c.; March, 13 19-32c. @ 13⅝c.; April, 13 25-32c.; May, 13 15-16c. @ 13 31-32c.; June, 14⅛c. @ 14 5-32c.; July, 14⅜c. @ 14 5-16c.; August, 14 7-16c. @ 14⅝c., showing an advance of 3-32c. @ 5-32c. on October to March options, and a decline of 1-32c. @ 1-16c. on the later options....The receipts at this port since our last have been 11,171 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports were 46,813 bales, against 27,938 bales same day last week, and for the week, 92,943 bales, against 47,374 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,032,800 bales, against 567,341 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 8,715 bales; to the Continent, 1,976 bales....Stock in New-York, 44,803 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 263,153 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The dealings in State and Western Flours have been very light in medium and best grades, and moderate in shipping trade, with prices generally low under larger supplies; sales 14,300 bbls., including No. 2 Flour at $3 90@ $4 05, chiefly at $4 00@$4 05; very poor to choice superfine and Western at $3 25@$ 30, chiefly at $3 15@$ 30; Inferior to very choice Extra State, $4 00@ $5 90; very choice to fancy do., $5 90@$6 40; City Mills Extra, $5 05@$7 40, mostly for the West Indies. at $6 25@$ 75; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$5 90; round-hoop Ohio at $5 50@$5 90 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $5 90@$7 75, chiefly at $6 25@$7 15, and patent at $7 10@$9 50, mainly at $7 90@$8 10, and trade and family Extras within the previous range, including 5,000 bbls. City Mills at $6 40@$6 75, and 200 bbls. regular shipping Extras at $5 60@$5 75.

Southern Flour less active and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$ 5 90 for superfine, $6 75@$7 20 for very choice shipping Extras, $7 10@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at from $5 25@$6 50 for poor Fine to choice Superfine, the latter for small lots. Sales, 300 bbls. chiefly at $5 75@$6 40 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been dull and weak within the range of from $3 30@$3 85 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 45@$3 80 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 10 for Brandywine, from vessel in dock or delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 800 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, in moderate demand, at from $1 25@$1 75 @ 100 lb., mainly....Buckwheat Flour dull at $2 70@ $3 @ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—In Spring, business has been limited on export account, and quite moderate from millers, with prices closing firm on choice stock, but irregular and rather weak on other descriptions. Winter has been quiet and unsettled, with common grades offered more freely....Sales have been reported of 154,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 06 for rejected Spring, including one boatload good to choice No. 3 Milwaukee at $1 09@$1 12 for No. 3 Chicago Spring; (1 boat-load choice at $1 12;) $1 22@ $1 24 for No. 2 Chicago Spring (including 2 boat-loads at $1 22, and 1 do. at $1 23;) $1 14@$1 22 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 21@$1 22; $1 30@$1 31 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, (including 16,000 bushels at $1 31;) $1 35@$1 37 for No. 1 Sheboygan and Milwaukee Spring, $1 45 for (8,000 bushels) very choice old No. 1 Minnesota, in store; $1 25@$1 28 for No. 2 Winter Red Western, $1 25@$1 30 for fair to good do., $1 32 @$1 35 for good to prime new do., $1 40@$1 45 for new White Western, $1 51 for fancy new White Michigan....Corn has been fairly active and steady, with a trifle firmer, closing about steady. Sales 165,000 bushels at 69c. @ 70c. for steamer grades Mixed Western; 70½c. for sailing do.; 71c. @ 72½c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western, and 66½c. @ 68c. for soft and heated do....Oats have been fairly active and steady in price; sales, 81,000 bushels at 46c. @ 46½c. for No. 2 Chicago; 49c. @ 53c. for White State; 38c. @ 42½c. for unsound interior Western Mixed; 46c. @ 53c. for White Western, for common to prime; 50c. @ 53c. for poor old White Canada; 50c. @ 53c. for fancy White Michigan, and 46c. for Mixed State....Rye has been quiet at 80c. @ 86c. for Western. Barley and Malt have been dull; 10,000 bushels fair Canada and West Barley sold at $1 15½; State quoted at 90c. @ $1 for two and $1 05@$1 15 for four rowed and Canada do.; $1 10@$1 22 for inferior Stained to very good White.

MOLASSES—Quiet and nominal; refining stock, 35c. for 50 test; Demerara, 35c. @ 48c.; Barbados, 38c. @ 41c.; Porto Rico, 38c. @ 55c.; English Islands, 38c. @ 42c.; St. Croix, 41c. @ 44c.; New-Orleans, 55c. @ 60c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in good request, but firm as to price; sales 100 bbls. No. 1 at $3 62½. We quote within the range of $1 85@$1 90 for Strained; $1 95@$2 20 for No. 2; $2 75@$4 25 for No. 1; $4 25@$5 00 for Pale; $5 75@$7 00 for extra Pale and Window Glass @ 280 lb....Spirits Turpentine has been steady and moderately active; sales, 110 bbls. in merchantable order at 42c., and 200 bbls. at 41½c.

PETROLEUM—Has been lightly dealt in at easier prices. Crude, in bulk, quoted 6½c. @ 11-16c.; do. in shipping order, 10½c. @ 10⅝c. Refined at 13⅜c. @ 13½c. for early delivery; do., in cases, 18c. @ 20c....Naphtha at 10½c. in City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, 13c.; do., at Baltimore, 12½c. @ 13c.; sales for New-York delivery were 3,500 bbls. Crude, in shipping order, October, on private terms; 1,000 bbls. Crude, in bulk, @ 11 16c., 5,000 bbls. Naphtha at 10⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been very quiet; the few export purchases have been on urgent orders, while speculation has not been general; prices show very little change; sales, 200 bbls. for shipment at $21 80@$22; 300 bbls. at $21 75, cash; 750 bbls. at $21 70, cheek to-morrow; 1,500 bbls. for October at $21 70@$21 85, closing at $21 75; remainder of the year option entirely nominal; also, sales of 100 bbls. Prime Mess at $19 50, and 40 bbls. Extra Prime at $16. Dressed Hogs have been in fair supply and unchanged in price; quoted at 7¾c. @ 10¼c. Bacon has been irregular and slightly easier in demand; sales, 75 hhds. City Long Clear at 14c.; Western do. quoted 13½c. Cut-meats have been freely offered at lower figures: sales, 20,000 lb. loose Rib Bellies, 12½c. @ 14¼c.; 500 loose Pickled Shoulders at 10c.; 12 tcs. Clear Bellies, 14½c.; 80 tcs. do. on private terms; small lots of Pickled Bellies, Shoulders at 10c.; Pickled Hams, 14½c. @ 14¾c.; smoked shoulders at 11¼c., and Smoked Hams, 15½c. @ 16½c. Lard has been difficult to sell; prices of spot lots are lower and weak; the October option held firmly; later deliveries depressed; sales of Western Steam have been unimportant; contract grade on the spot for prompt use available at 14c.; new at 13¾c. October delivery closed at 14.05c. @ 14.13-16c.; November, at 13 5-16c. @ 13½c.; seller's option, remainder of the year, 12 11-16c. @ 12¾c.; of City, 20 tcs. brought 13¾c., and 208 tcs. 13¾c., closing at 13¾c. In Rendered Continent has been quoted at 14¼c.; a sale of 500 tcs. for West Indies was made at 13¾c. Refined has been in light export demand; sales, 125 bbls. old on private terms, and 100 tcs. City Extra India Mess, on private terms. Beef Hams have been quoted at $24@$24 50 for new.... Butter and Cheese have been without further change as to prices, with trade light.

RICE—Exporters have been taking a few small lots, with the home trade light. Carolina quoted 8¾c. @ 9¾c. for fair to prime; Louisiana, 6¾c. @ 7c. for good to prime, and common, 6c. @ 6¼c.

SUGARS—The business in raw has been quite moderate, but in view of the decreased stock, prices have been quoted firm. Sales, 500 hhds. Refining Muscovado at 7⅝c. @ 7¾c., and 500 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c. Fair to good Refining Cuba quoted at 7¾c. @ 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c....Refined have been in more active demand, partly on export account; A's, 9¾c. @ 9⅞c.; Soft Yellow, 9c. @ 9¼c.; Crushed, 11c.; Powdered and Granulated, 10⅜c. @ 10¾c.

SEEDS—Cakcutta Linseed has been quoted at $1 80, gold, and nominally at $1 82½ in gold. Grass seeds there has been a light sale for Timothy at $2 35@$2 40, with Clover scarce, and nominal.

TALLOW—Has been dull and depressed, with reports from abroad discouraging; sales, 25 tons on the spot, 95c.; and 40,000 lb. out-of-town lots at 9¼c. @ 9⅜c.; Generaine has been hard to sell, with prime Western quoted at 15c.; a small lot—28 tcs.—good was sold at 14¾c.

TEAS—There has been a very dull market, with prices weak. Sales, 1,300 half-chests Green, 200 half chests Japan, and 1,000 half-chests Oolong.

WHISKY—Offerings have been larger and prices irregular. Sales, 100 bbls. at $1 17, and 175 bbls. at $1 16.

FREIGHTS—Room on the berth has been in moderate demand, chiefly from the grain trade, with rates steady. Tonnage on charter has been taken chiefly on the chief demand from grain shippers; rates have not varied materially....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 900 bales Cotton at 5-16c., and about 2,000 bales reported at the same rate @ lb.; and by steam, 3,000 bbls. Sugar (engaged recently) at 40s.; 200 tcs. Beef on private terms, quoted at 7s., asked; 100 bales Hops at ¾d. @ lb., 2,500 bxs. Cheese, at 45s.; 700 pkgs. Provisions at 40s., with grain room quoted at 9s. @ 10d. asked....For London, by steam, 100 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; also a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. 10d. @ bbl....For Bristol direct, a Norwegian bark, hence with about 4,000 bbls. Resin at 3s. @ 280 lb....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, hence, with about 3,700 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d. @ quarter....For the United Kingdom, direct, a German bark, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 10½d. @ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at 1d. @ lb. for compressed. 500 tcs. Lard at 2.25 reich-marks....For Bremen, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton, a small lot of Cheese, and 150 bbls. Beef and Pork on private terms. Also, a German bark, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d....For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, hence, with 2,000 bbls. or 11,000 cases Refined Petroleum on private terms....For Marseilles, a British bark, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 4½d. @ bbl....For Matanzas, a schooner with general cargo, from Portland, at $1,600, gold....For Demerara, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $10 50, gold....For Philadelphia, a schooner, 400 tons, with Ice, from Rockport, at 70c. Another, 350 tons, from Cape Ann, at $1 25 @ ton....For Mobile, a schooner, 512 tons, with Hay, from Portland, at $16 @ ton....For New-York, a schooner, 270 tons, with Sugar, from Boston, at $1 @ ton. Another, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $6 50....For Bath, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Satilla River, at $8....For Portsmouth, a schooner, 500 tons, with Coal, from Georgetown, at $1 90 @ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 25, 1875.

Trade in Beeves was extremely dull on this forenoon, with a fresh reduction of $1 @ cwt. on net weights. Even at this loss the herds on sale were not cleared off at noon. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 9c. @ 13c. @ lb., weights 6¼ to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7¾c. @ 12½c. @ lb., weights 5¼ to 8 cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows of fair quality were in demand, being scarce; sales were effected from $50@$100 @ head. Calves included. Veals sold at 8½c. @ 10c. @ lb.; Grass Calves at $5 50@$14 @ head. Sheep slow but firm as 4½c. @ 6½c. @ lb. Lambs also slow at 6½c. @ 7½c. @ lb. Live Hogs held on sale. City-dressed opened moderately easy at 9½c. @ 10½c. @ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 86 coarse Illinois Steers at 9¼c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 54 coarse Illinois Steers at 9¼c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 80 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. @ lb., weight 7⅓ cwt.; 47 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. @ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 51 rough but fat Illinois Steers at 10½c. @ 11c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 50 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. @ 11¾c. @ lb., weight 7⅓ cwt., strong. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 30 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 56 good Illinois Steers at 13c. @ lb., weight 8½ cwt. C. A. Fagan sold for T. C. Eastman 8 rough Iowa Steers at 9¼c. @ lb., weights 6¼ to 8½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt held on sale for Bellamy & Kennedy 101 Kentucky Steers; sold for Dixon 64 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 45 choice Kentucky Steers at 12¾c. @ 13c. @ lb., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale 50 Kentucky Steers and 18 Kentucky Oxen. Ulery & Carey sold for Goff Bros. 142 generally choice Kentucky Steers at 12½c. @ 13¼c. @ lb., weight 9 cwt., scant; 128 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c. @ 12½c. @ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. T. Gilles sold for Dixon & Co. 34 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¾c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 44 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12c. @ 13½c. @ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for H. Benedict, 15 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c. @ 12¾c. @ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 10 choice State Steers at 13c. @ 13¼c. @ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for self, 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. @ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. George Reid held on sale for Carter & Walters 18 Ohio Steers. Jelliffe & Co. sold 102 Michigan Sheep, weight 9,610 lb., at 5½c. @ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 11 State Ewes, weight 1,000 lb., at 5c. @ lb.; 6 State Ewes, weight 590 lb., at 5½c. @ lb.; 68 State Sheep, weight 150 lb., at 4¾c. @ lb.; 50 State Sheep, weight 3,740 lb., at 5½c. @ lb.; 15 state Sheep, weight 1,630 lb., at 5½c. @ lb.; 130 State Sheep, weight 14,470 lb., at 6c. @ lb.; 11 State Sheep, weight 1,320 lb., at 6c. @ lb.; 214 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,770 lb., at 5¾c. @ lb.; 12 Canada Sheep, weight 1,280 lb., at 5½c. @ lb.; 405 State Lambs, weight 30,510 lb., at 6½c. @ lb.; 25 State Lambs, weight 1,760 lb., at 7c. @ lb.; 132 State Lambs, weight 9,010 lb., at 7¼c. @ lb.; 93 State Lambs, weight 6,340 lb., at 7¾c. @ lb.; 85 Canada Lambs, weight 6,630 lb., at 7c. @ lb.; 174 Canada Lambs, weight 13,770 lb., at 7¼c. @ lb.; 8 Veals, weight 1,160 lb., at 9c. @ lb.; 29 grass Calves at $5 50 @ head; 62 grass Calves at $6 @ head; 40 grass Calves at $8 @ head; 2 grass Calves at $12 50 @ head; 4 grass Calves at $13 50 @ head; 35 grass Calves at $14 @ head; also sold for week ending Oct. 23, 1875, 8,237 sheep and Lambs, for $42,489 17, average @ head $5 16; 533 Calves and Veals for $4,253 87, average @ head $8. J. Kirby sold 65 Sheep, weight 5,040 lb., at 5¾c. @ lb.; 91 Sheep, weight 8,790 lb., at 5½c. @ lb.; 180 Sheep, weight 13,240 lb., at 5½c.; 35 Sheep, weight 3,720 lb., at 6c. @ lb.; 187 sheep, weight 93 lb. @ head, at 5½c. @ lb.; 45 Sheep, weight 5,400 lb., at 6¼c. @ lb.; 61 Lambs, weight 3,530 lb., at 6¾c. @ lb.; 42 Lambs, weight 2,500 lb., at 6¾c. @ lb.; 143 Lambs, weight 10,880 lb., at 7c. @ lb.; 115 Lambs, weight 8,420 lb., at 7c. @ lb.; 17 Lambs, weight 1,220 lb., at 7½c. @ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 480 lb., at 8½c. @ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 170 lb., at 10c. @ lb. T. McCabe sold 3 Cows from $50@$80 @ head; 1 Cow for $100. Calves included.

At Fortieth Street Hay Yards—George Reid held on sale one lot of state hogs.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for Hallus & Co. 101 Illinois Steers, from poor to fair, from 9c. @ 11¼c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for G. Able, 35 Kentucky Steers, from poor to fair, from 9¼c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for J. A. saunders, 45 Kentucky Steers, from poor to common, from 9c. @ 10c. @ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for D. Piouches, 48 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c. @ 12c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for M. Hayden, 47 Ohio Steers, from poor to good, from 9c. @ 12c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for W. H. Duffy, 53 generally poor Ohio Steers at 8c. @ 10¼c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Cowes & Co., 93 Pennsylvania Steers, from poor to good, from 8c. @ 12½c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Dadsman & Co., 100 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10c. @ 12c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for J. C. Bourne, 49 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10c. @ 12c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixel 138 poor Illinois Steers at 8½c. @ 9c. @ lb.; 47 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. @ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 31 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. @ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 60 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. @ lb., with 5 off on 62 head, weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris & Waixels 40 poor Illinois Steers at 8½c. @ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 40 poor Illinois Steers at 8½c. @ lb., with 50c. on @ head, weight 5¾ cwt.; 17 poor Illinois Steers at 8¾c. @ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 16 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. @ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 10c. @ lb., weight 6 cwt. T. Sunnels sold for Morris & Waixels 24 Cherokee Steers at 7¾c. @ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 137 Cherokee Steers at 8¾c. @ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. 15 common Illinois Steers at 8½c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold, on commission 18 Texas Steers at 7½c. @ lb. weight 5¼ cwt.; 38 Colorado Steers at 8½c. @ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 17 Indiana Steers, from common to good, from 10½c. @ 12c. @ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Judd & Hotchkin sold 214 sheep, weight 16,100 lb., at 4½c. @ lb.; 395 Sheep, weight 34,790 lb., at 4¾c. @ lb.; 219 Sheep, weight 19,430 lb., at 5¼c. @ lb.; 419 Sheep, weight 33,550 lb. at 5½c. @ lb.; also sold for week ending Oct. 23, 1875, 5,399 Sheep and Lambs, average @ head $4 75; range of prices for sheep 4½c. @ 5½c. @ lb.; for Lambs, 6½c. @ 7¼c. @ lb. Kane & Rockport, at 70c. Another, 350 tons, from Cape Ann, at $1 25 @ ton....For Mobile, a schooner, 512 tons, with Hay, from Portland, at $16 @ ton....For New-York, a schooner, 270 tons, with Sugar, from Boston, at $1 @ ton. Another, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $6 50....For Bath, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Satilla River, at $8....For Portsmouth, a schooner, 500 tons, with Coal, from Georgetown, at $1 90 @ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 25, 1875.

Trade in Beeves was extremely dull on this forenoon, with a fresh reduction of $1 @ cwt. on net weights. Even at this loss the herds on sale were not cleared off at noon. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 9c. @ 13c. @ lb., weights 6¼ to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7¾c. @ 12½c. @ lb., weights 5¼ to 8 cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows of fair quality were in demand, being scarce; sales were effected from $50@$100 @ head, Calves included. Veals sold at 8½c. @ 10c. @ lb.; Grass Calves at $5 50@$14 @ head. Sheep slow but firm as 4½c. @ 6½c. @ lb. Lambs also slow at 6½c. @ 7½c. @ lb. Live Hogs held on sale. City-dressed opened moderately easy at 9½c. @ 10½c. @ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 86 coarse Illinois Steers at 9¼c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 54 coarse Illinois Steers at 9¼c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 80 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. @ lb., weight 7⅓ cwt.; 47 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. @ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 51 rough but fat Illinois Steers at 10½c. @ 11c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 50 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. @ 11¾c. @ lb., weight 7⅓ cwt., strong. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 30 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 56 good Illinois Steers at 13c. @ lb., weight 8½ cwt. C. A. Fagan sold for T. C. Eastman 8 rough Iowa Steers at 9¼c. @ lb., weights 6¼ to 8½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt held on sale for Bellamy & Kennedy 101 Kentucky Steers; sold for Dixon 64 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 45 choice Kentucky Steers at 12¾c. @ 13c. @ lb., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale 50 Kentucky Steers and 18 Kentucky Oxen. Ulery & Carey sold for Goff Bros. 142 generally choice Kentucky Steers at 12½c. @ 13¼c. @ lb., weight 9 cwt., scant; 128 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c. @ 12½c. @ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. T. Gilles sold for Dixon & Co. 34 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¾c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 44 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12c. @ 13½c. @ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for H. Benedict, 15 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c. @ 12¾c. @ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 10 choice State Steers at 13c. @ 13¼c. @ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for self, 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. @ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. George Reid held on sale for Carter & Walters 18 Ohio Steers. Jelliffe & Co. sold 102 Michigan Sheep, weight 9,610 lb., at 5½c. @ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 11 State Ewes, weight 1,000 lb., at 5c. @ lb.; 6 State Ewes, weight 590 lb., at 5½c. @ lb.; 68 State Sheep, weight 150 lb., at 4¾c. @ lb.; 50 State Sheep, weight 3,740 lb., at 5½c. @ lb.; 15 state Sheep, weight 1,630 lb., at 5½c. @ lb.; 130 State Sheep, weight 14,470 lb., at 6c. @ lb.; 11 State Sheep, weight 1,320 lb., at 6c. @ lb.; 214 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,770 lb., at 5¾c. @ lb.; 12 Canada Sheep, weight 1,280 lb., at 5½c. @ lb.; 405 State Lambs, weight 30,510 lb., at 6½c. @ lb.; 25 State Lambs, weight 1,760 lb., at 7c. @ lb.; 132 State Lambs, weight 9,010 lb., at 7¼c. @ lb.; 93 State Lambs, weight 6,340 lb., at 7¾c. @ lb.; 85 Canada Lambs, weight 6,630 lb., at 7c. @ lb.; 174 Canada Lambs, weight 13,770 lb., at 7¼c. @ lb.; 8 Veals, weight 1,160 lb., at 9c. @ lb.; 29 grass Calves at $5 50 @ head; 62 grass Calves at $6 @ head; 40 grass Calves at $8 @ head; 2 grass Calves at $12 50 @ head; 4 grass Calves at $13 50 @ head; 35 grass Calves at $14 @ head; also sold for week ending Oct. 23, 1875, 8,237 sheep and Lambs, for $42,489 17, average @ head $5 16; 533 Calves and Veals for $4,253 87, average @ head $8. J. Kirby sold 65 Sheep, weight 5,040 lb., at 5¾c. @ lb.; 91 Sheep, weight 8,790 lb., at 5½c. @ lb.; 180 Sheep, weight 13,240 lb., at 5½c.; 35 Sheep, weight 3,720 lb., at 6c. @ lb.; 187 sheep, weight 93 lb. @ head, at 5½c. @ lb.; 45 Sheep, weight 5,400 lb., at 6¼c. @ lb.; 61 Lambs, weight 3,530 lb., at 6¾c. @ lb.; 42 Lambs, weight 2,500 lb., at 6¾c. @ lb.; 143 Lambs, weight 10,880 lb., at 7c. @ lb.; 115 Lambs, weight 8,420 lb., at 7c. @ lb.; 17 Lambs, weight 1,220 lb., at 7½c. @ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 480 lb., at 8½c. @ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 170 lb., at 10c. @ lb. T. McCabe sold 3 Cows from $50@$80 @ head; 1 Cow for $100. Calves included.

At Fortieth Street Hay Yards—George Reid held on sale one lot of state hogs.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for Hallus & Co. 101 Illinois Steers, from poor to fair, from 9c. @ 11¼c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for G. Able, 35 Kentucky Steers, from poor to fair, from 9¼c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for J. A. saunders, 45 Kentucky Steers, from poor to common, from 9c. @ 10c. @ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for D. Piouches, 48 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c. @ 12c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for M. Hayden, 47 Ohio Steers, from poor to good, from 9c. @ 12c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for W. H. Duffy, 53 generally poor Ohio Steers at 8c. @ 10¼c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Cowes & Co., 93 Pennsylvania Steers, from poor to good, from 8c. @ 12½c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Dadsman & Co., 100 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10c. @ 12c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for J. C. Bourne, 49 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10c. @ 12c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 138 poor Illinois Steers at 8½c. @ 9c. @ lb.; 47 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. @ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 31 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. @ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 60 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. @ lb., with 5 off on 62 head, weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. @ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris & Waixels 40 poor Illinois Steers at 8½c. @ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 40 poor Illinois Steers at 8½c. @ lb., with 50c. on @ head, weight 5¾ cwt.; 17 poor Illinois Steers at 8¾c. @ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 16 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. @ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 10c. @ lb., weight 6 cwt. T. Sunnels sold for Morris & Waixels 24 Cherokee Steers at 7¾c. @ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 137 Cherokee Steers at 8¾c. @ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. 15 common Illinois Steers at 8½c. @ lb., weight 7 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold, on commission 18 Texas Steers at 7½c. @ lb. weight 5¼ cwt.; 38 Colorado Steers at 8½c. @ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 17 Indiana Steers, from common to good, from 10½c. @ 12c. @ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Judd & Hotchkin sold 214 sheep, weight 16,100 lb., at 4½c. @ lb.; 395 Sheep, weight 34,790 lb., at 4¾c. @ lb.; 219 Sheep, weight 19,430 lb., at 5¼c. @ lb.; 419 Sheep, weight 33,550 lb. at 5½c. @ lb.; also sold for week ending Oct. 23, 1875, 5,399 Sheep and Lambs, average @ head $4 75; range of prices for sheep 4½c. @ 5½c. @ lb.; for Lambs, 6½c. @ 7¼c. @ lb. Kane & Morrissania and West Farms, indefinitely described; Charles McKinley and wife to Mary J. Squires.....e. s. corner of Clarke place, to Central av., s. e. corner of Clarke place, to Girard and Arcularius place; same to same.

Madison av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of 63d st., 20x70; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to John M. Pinkney.....

Nassau st., w. s., No. 19, 23.6½x25.5½x86.5 x88.9; Benjamin C. Wetmore to William B. Bloodgood and others.....

Greenwich st., e. s. corner of Day, (leasehold,) store floor; Edward J. Ward to Mary Paine.

147th st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Prospect, 25x100; Catharine M. Bowland and husband and others to Frederick Schuh.....

147th st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Prospect, 50x100; Mitchel place, n. s., 180 ft. e. of 1st av., 18x80.10; George B. Farrell and wife to Achille F. Mireon.....

Madison st., n. s., 87 ft. e. of Market, 25.4x100; Charles F. Simes and wife to Ellen Callahan.

Central av., s. e. corner of Clarke place to Girard av. and Arcularius place; Richard Squires and wife to Charles McKinley.....

Macdougal st., w. s., 160 ft. w. of Prince st., 20 x75; John H. Parsell and wife to George Clipp.....

63d st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x100.5; William McDermot to Electa C. Osborn.

Prince st., n. e. corner of Wooster st., 26x95; Samuel J. Held and wife to Asher Heeht.....

53d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th av., 75x100.5; Corraine J. Farley and wife to Richard C. Coombs.....

Sullivan st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Spring st., 25x100; Samuel Cohen and wife to Isaac Cohen. (Trust deed).....

Nassau st., w. s., No. 19, 23.6½x25.5½x88.5x 88.9; Mathias B. Bloodgood and others to Benjamin C. Wetmore.....

49th st., n. s., 725.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 21.6x 100.5; Isabel M. DeLescault to Isabel M. Roberts (life estate).....

37th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; William G. Browning, Executor to John O'Neill.....

9th av., e. s., 22 ft. n. of 23d st., 38x65; David McMaster and wife to Jane A. Parks.....

9th av., e. s., 22 ft. n. of 22d st., 38x65; Jane A. Parks, John R. Kennady and Jedediah Davis to Hugh Porter, general assignment.....

LEASES.

Goerck st., e.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 26, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—HAMLET—Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Lewis.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MADAME L'ARCHIDUC, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Geoffroy, M. De Querey.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Spectacular Comedy)—Kiralfy Brothers.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, NEGRO COMICALITIES—Cotton and Reed.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE on Music by Mr. J. N. Pattison.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical retenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES (per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES (per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES (per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES (per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It must sometimes occur to the ingenuous "cheese-press-and hay-loft" Democrat to ask himself why in the world one of the true faith was not chosen to head the party ticket this year? Is there no man in the Democratic Party except Mr. TILDEN who can be trusted to keep his fingers out of the public purse? A party must be reduced to desperate straits before it is driven to take as its standard-bearer a renegade from the opposite party, who is quite unknown to nine-tenths of the voters. It cannot be pretended that Mr. BIGELOW has ever distinguished himself in any way, except in aiding and abetting the gold panic of 1869. He played rather a sharp game in getting himself placed on the Canal Commission as a Republican, while he had secretly sold himself out to the Democrats; but a stroke of that kind is scarcely sufficient to justify the people in making him Secretary of State. What sort of condition can the Democratic Party be in when it cannot find a man of honor in its own ranks to head its own ticket? Everywhere throughout New-York the Democrats avow their purpose of "scratching" BIGELOW, and perhaps by that process they will induce their leaders to give them henceforth candidates drawn from their own ranks. The people of the State will show Mr. TILDEN that he cannot reconstruct the Democratic Party with the old bricks and shavings of the Republicans.

The Albany *Argus* must have seen the Governor after dinner, or else it must have muddled in its own mind something the Governor has recently told it. For in defending the Democratic Party, it says that "the feeling is that the contest involves the first principles of self-government and the safety of free institutions." This passage it has evidently taken—"convey, the wise it call"—from a Republican newspaper. The first principles of self-government undoubtedly *are* involved—in suppressing the attempt of one man to dictate to the people of New-York who shall be their Judges, who shall represent them in their Legislature, and fill all their offices. This is what JOHN KELLY is after, and if we are not sadly mistaken in the spirit and temper of the people, the insolent attempt will be resisted next week in such a way as to effectually deter anybody else from making it again. Is one-man rule consistent with the "safety of free institutions"? It used not to be so regarded. TILDEN and KELLY will alike be taught a lesson on the subject next week, and it will be a lesson which will clear many egregious impostors from the political stage, and place the government of State and City where it properly belongs—in the hands of the people.

It is worth noticing that the most slavish of the Democratic papers can find nothing to say in behalf of their own candidates, either in State or county. The *Tribune*—which appears to have been sold out bodily to KELLY and TILDEN—only ventures to publish anonymous letters against HACKETT and PHELPS. We should call this a woman's mode of warfare, only that it would be very unjust to most women. Any coward can write an anonymous letter, and there are few editors who have not received bushels of them in a single week. But when the advocates of KELLY and Tammany have to depend upon these weapons alone, everybody must see that their case is even worse than was supposed. The people know what sort of a Judge Recorder HACKETT has made. They do not need one of KELLY'S hired writers to give them any information on the subject, and they will re-elect the Recorder next Tuesday by 30,000 majority. JOHN KELLY may be able to do what he likes with the *Tribune*—but he does not yet own the people of New-York.

The attitude which JOHN KELLY has taken up in reference to the people is much bolder than that which was assumed by the leaders of the old Tammany Ring. They assumed a sham deference to the people, for the sake of keeping up appearances. Some attempts were made to win popularity. But the new Boss seems to have his head turned with conceit. He stands on a sort of pedestal, issuing commands to the people of New-York, much as Egyptian captains are depicted on ancient monuments, directing the movements of slaves. "Recorder HACKETT would not allow me to fill his court with my ragamuffins—therefore he shall never sit again as Judge in New-York." This is the modest way in which the new Boss makes known his august wishes. Surely the people of New-York will not be presumptuous enough to disobey him this day week.

A week has passed since the indefatigable SAMUEL BOWLES, of Springfield, nominated Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS to office. This is a very bad sign. Has Mr. BOWLES "gone back" on Mr. ADAMS, or has Mr. ADAMS managed to put BOWLES under an extinguisher for a week or two? While thus doomed to silence, Mr. BOWLES continues his monotonous occupation of dredging low newspapers for scandals, but it is a pity that he does not sometimes read respectable journals also. He might find in them much food for thought. Here is a little bit from the Chicago *Tribune*, for instance, which the great Nominator has overlooked. He will thank us very much for calling his attention to it:

"It is intimated confidentially by those who ought to know that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS wants SAM BOWLES to be Minister to England even more than SAM BOWLES wants CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS to be President of the United States; and that the reason why SAM BOWLES wants CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS to be President is because CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS wants SAM BOWLES to be Minister to England. But this is a wicked lie. Those who know SAM BOWLES and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS know that both of them are capable of lofty patriotism, and are animated by worthy motives."

On the basis of last year's vote, it only needs a change of 5,000 votes from Tammany Hall to the ranks of its opponents to secure a majority against KELLY next Tuesday. Can there be a doubt that the recent dissensions in the KELLY organization, and the dropping fire of resignations from its committees indicate the certainty of a far greater loss of strength than 5,000 votes. Victory is within the grasp of the opponents of KELLY and Tammany Hall, and nothing short of gross treachery or mismanagement can cheat the people out of so glorious an issue to a contest on which depends the material as well as the political future of this City.

The voters of the Fifth Senatorial District ought to have but little hesitation in making up their minds to support JAMES W. BOOTH in preference to SIDNEY P. NICHOLS. Mr. BOOTH will represent in the future as ably as he has done in the past the cause of reformed administration and compulsory economy in the affairs of this City. His opponent is not only the nominee of Boss KELLY, and therefore an ally of extravagance and corruption, but he has certain personal interests which make him a very unfit representative of any part of this City in the State Senate. He has an interest in one of the most exorbitant of the old armory leases which has long been seeking recognition in the courts, and he has close personal relations with ex-Chamberlain PALMER, of the Broadway Bank, from whom the City is trying to recover some $200,000 of unpaid interest, and against whose bank there is pending a suit for the recovery of several millions of dollars paid on warrants bearing forged indorsements. All Mr. NICHOLS' affiliations are adverse to the interests of the City, and his defeat ought to be of the most sweeping character.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE CONTEST.

The nearer we approach to the day of election, the more encouraging become the prospects of success throughout the State, and the more probable does it appear that the 2d of November will witness the overthrow of Tammany Hall as a political power The disunion and revolt which are daily growing more pronounced in the Kelly organization cannot fail to make their effects felt on the vote for the State ticket. Apart altogether from its immediate influence on the campaign, the defeat of the Tammany candidates in New-York would have the most beneficial results on the politics of the State. If the people elect the Kelly ticket in this County, a new political dictatorship will be set up whose power will be felt from Montauk Point to Lake Erie. It will not only control the Legislature and corrupt the Judiciary, but it will regain the old Tweed power of rolling up fraudulent majorities in this City, and so render the defeat of its nominees either locally or in the State at large a task which honest voters will abandon in weariness and despair. Let KELLY'S power be broken next Tuesday, and the healthy strife of parties and principles will not be compelled to give way to a game of political truck and dicker like that which stamped the Democracy with infamy, and did not leave the Republican Party without its share of demoralization between 1868 and 1871.

The likelihood of the Kelly candidates being beaten in this City does not rest upon mere conjecture. A very simple comparison of figures is sufficient to convert it into something like certainty. There will be at least 130,000 votes polled next Tuesday, or say 1,250 less than the Mayoralty vote of last Fall. It may safely be assumed that this decrease will not be deducted from the Republican vote. In fact, all indications tend to show that there are more Republicans registered this year than last. The only two Assembly Districts in which there is an increase over the registry of last year, are the Twentieth, which is decidedly Republican, and the Thirteenth, which only went Democratic last year by accident. There need be no hesitation this year in counting on a Republican vote of at least 40,000. Mr WALES polled last year 37,000 votes, and there were several reasons which prevented Mr. WALES from polling the full vote of his party. Last year the German opposition to Tammany Hall was imperfectly organized. This year its organization is complete and comprehensive, and the conviction has got fairly seated in the minds of the German community that their political and personal interests equally demand the overthrow of the power of Boss KELLY. It is this element of the anti-Tammany revolt which KELLY chiefly dreads. He made a most scurrilous attack on Mr. OTTENDORFER before the Committee on Credentials at Syracuse, and he has made constant efforts to break down the influence wielded by the *Staats Zeitung* over a large section of the German voters of this City. The Reform County ticket has been frankly indorsed by Mr. OTTENDORFER and his friends, and they can bring to its support at least twenty-five thousand votes.

We assume that the Republicans and the German-American Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall can poll between them half the entire vote which will be cast next Tuesday. The question of an anti-Kelly majority, therefore, depends entirely on the number of votes which will be withdrawn from what may be called the regular Tammany forces, in consequence of the rather formidable inroads which have been made upon the strength of the organization. If all the anti-Tammany elements outside of the Republicans and the Germans only controlled 5,000 votes, we should still be able to beat the Kelly nominees by a majority of 10,000. We think it a perfectly modest estimate to put the number of American and Irish-American Democrats who will vote for Recorder HACKETT at 15,000. Hence, we place his majority at 30,000. Mr. PHELPS will come in somewhat below this, as the regular Tammany ballots will probably not be extensively "scratched" save in the case of the Recorder. But there is a very fair prospect, indeed, of the anti-Kelly majorities on the County ticket, exclusive of the Aldermen, ranging from 30,000 to 10,000 votes. These would certainly be sufficient to put an end to the political ascendency of the new Boss, and to rescue the City from all the perils which the continuance of his power would involve. The man who does not consider that a result worth working for is to be sincerely pitied.

Considering that the Tammany party is likely to be placed in the position of a minority party next week, it would have been better had the Aldermanic nominations been made with the view of taking advantage of that fact. It is quite possible to elect two Republicans and two anti-Tammany Democrats as Aldermen at Large, thus defeating two of the Kelly nominees. Of course, the obvious objection comes in here that unless the anti-Tammany organizations frankly support a coalition ticket for Aldermen, the election of the two Republicans—which is secure under the present arrangement—might be placed in danger. The success of any attempt to consolidate the general Aldermanic ticket may be judged of from the success of the attempt now being made to accomplish a similar result in the Eighth Senate District. Each party has placed in the field there the full number of three candidates, for which any citizen in that district can vote. The anti-Tammany forces being divided, the election of the three Kelly candidates would become exceedingly probable, and the opposition, though actually in a majority, would be left with the minority's share of one Alderman. It is to be hoped that no personal considerations will be allowed to stand in the way of repairing such a blunder as this. The proved Republican strength in this district ought, however, to demonstrate the necessity of the anti-Tammany organization withdrawing two of their candidates in return for the withdrawal of one Republican. It is perfectly safe to make all minor readjustments of this character, on the theory that the vote polled against JOHN KELLY next Tuesday will be larger than the vote polled in his favor.

REFORM IN BROOKLYN.

The citizens of Brooklyn probably never had a better opportunity to advance the reform of their City Government than is afforded them this year. With varying success, efforts have been made for several years past in this direction. They have not been very successful for a number of reasons. One of the most prominent is the fact that it has not been possible heretofore to enlist enough Democrats of the right stamp in the work to break the Ring which controls the dominant party. Another reason is that when the Republicans gained possession of the State Government and were in a position to reorganize the city offices, they were unable or unwilling to do so by any method that could be relied on permanently. A lack of understanding of the safe principles of local government and an undue haste to secure immediate political advantages prevented them from setting up a system that would stand. The result of this combination of difficulties has been that the city has again fallen an easy prey to the Democratic Ring, and that most of the abuses which have loaded the city with taxation, corrupted its administration, and utterly deprived the Government of the confidence of its citizens are now as rife as they ever were.

But this year there is a very unusual opportunity to make an important step in the direction of radical reform. A Mayor is to be elected. The powers of this officer are always considerable, in consequence of his veto power over the acts of the local Legislature and his right of nomination of important local officials. But apart from these explicit powers, the Mayor always can command the most complete and accurate information concerning city affairs, and if he is an honest, independent, and acute man, he can keep the people well informed as to what they ought to do. In this lies his greatest advantage over all other officials, and by virtue of it he can expose and check bad administration and promote good administration in a very important degree. It is necessary, however, that he should enjoy the absolute confidence of the community. He must not only be a shrewd and clear-headed man, of firm integrity, and of disinterested fidelity to his duty, but he must be known to be so. If he is not so known, his usefulness will be very much lessened, because he will have to make a reputation, and for that the time for which he is elected is insufficient. Mr. FREDERIC A. SCHROEDER, the Reform candidate for Mayor, is precisely this kind of a man. He was in the office of Controller at a time when its affairs were greatly confused, and when great abuses were existing, and he proved so efficient and so upright in his conduct of that office that he has won a general respect more hearty and more intelligent than any man who has been prominent in Brooklyn affairs for a number of years. As between him and Mr. ROWE, the rival candidate, there is hardly room for comparison in the very important respect of public confidence. Mr. ROWE is a perfectly respectable gentleman, but no one knows that he has any special fitness for his office, any peculiar firmness of character, or any administrative skill. On the other hand, no one doubts that he is the favorite candidate of the McLaughlin Ring, and that the Ring would not sustain him if it did not expect that it could use him.

What makes the possibility of reform specially great at the present election is the fact that the Ring has excited the hostility and fears of a great number of Democrats who have not heretofore been openly arrayed against it. This is the one thing that makes success attainable, and which ought to make every honest citizen of Brooklyn willing to do his utmost to win success. The Ring has never before been assailed as Gen. SLOCUM assailed it last Saturday night. This gentleman has been a Democrat since the war. He has been at the head of the Democratic State ticket, and has been twice in Congress by the votes of Democrats. He is a man of unusual energy and independence of character, and has enough moral courage to sustain the part he has chosen at all hazards. Saturday night, in the meeting at the Academy, Gen. SLOCUM made a very thorough exposure of the character of Ring rule—one which no intelligent citizen could hear or read without being convinced of its truthfulness. He showed that the Ring was arbitrary, insolent, corrupt, regardless of the rights of the tax-payers and a standing danger and disgrace to the city. Its leader, MCLAUGHLIN, he proved to be all-powerful in the Democratic Party, and utterly unscrupulous in the use of his power. It is certain that thousands of respectable men, Democrats in other regards, will follow Gen. SLOCUM in his fight against the McLaughlin Ring, and if the Republicans of the City do their duty, that Ring can be, for the time being, broken up. This would be a great gain. Probably if MCLAUGHLIN'S candidates are defeated this year, he will be forced to retire from his leadership of the Democracy, and the chances are that a better man will fill his place; at any rate, he and his corrupt partners would find their hold on the City Treasury loosened, perhaps forever. This would be an enormous advantage. The pressure of taxation in Brooklyn is very severe. It falls on real estate, practically, entirely. The burden is increasing, while the capacity to sustain it is diminishing, because the market steadily falls. A vote for SCHROEDER is a simple and practical means of advancing the prospects of lighter taxation and of lighter burdens for property-owners.

AN OLD STORY.

A day or two since, as a lad was walking rapidly down Third avenue in the early twilight, he was suddenly thrown headlong to the ground. He rose evidently in great pain with his hands torn, his trousers cut open at the knee, and limped off in a way that showed that his knee-joint was hurt if not seriously injured. The cause of his fall was that the sidewalk in front of one house had been newly flagged and raised to a level between two and three inches higher than that of the walk before the houses on either side; the consequence being, of course, two dangerous traps of the whole width of the sidewalk, which, except in broad daylight, were quite imperceptible, and even in the daytime were very likely to remain unseen. In this condition the street was left for many days, and in this condition on one side it yet remains. Probably many persons have hurt their feet sorely in consequence of this neglect, even if there has been no other more serious injury than in the case in question.

This is a common example of that absolute indifference to the public comfort and convenience, not to say the safety of life and limb, which has become a habit of New-York life. Every man does, and is allowed to do, pretty much what he likes in the public streets, without any regard to the rights of the public. The rights of property are looked after with some semblance of care. For example, men are not allowed to build houses in such a way as to run the risk of their taking fire, for that imperils property. The insurance companies, at least, look after that matter, because it is their interest to do so. But in regard to such trifles as injuries to the persons, the clothing, and the vehicles of passengers through the public streets, we are almost entirely at the mercy of people who think only of their own momentary convenience and interest. The idea that it is the duty of every man to see, that nothing that he does in the public streets is likely to injure or to annoy others, does not seem to have a lodgment in the mind of the average New-Yorker. He does as he likes; let others take care of themselves. The matter is one which we have more than once before made the subject of comment, and it is one that is of sufficient importance not to be allowed to drop, so long as there is any hope of a change for the better. The indifference to the rights of others which is at the bottom of this culpable carelessness does not manifest itself only in what is done on or with the sidewalks, but in the way in which heavy burdens and cumbrous or ungainly or dangerous articles are carried through thronged thoroughfares. For example, only a day or two since a gentleman had his finger cut to the bone by a sheet of glass which a glazier was carrying in his hand, uncovered in any way, through Broadway. A piece of glass carried in such a way is almost invisible in broad daylight, and is not likely to be noticed by the average pedestrian. It was not so in this case, and the consequence was that a slight touch, not noticed by the man who carried the glass, gave the other a severe and painful wound.

The remedy for such evils, the sum of which is a very considerable public grievance in the course of a year, is in the enforcement of better police regulations. We are still in a very rudimentary condition on this subject. Our notions of police seem to be limited by the restriction of robbery and violence. But police implies the entire regulation of public life, or of life in public relations. A thoroughly efficient police insures the safety, the comfort, and the convenience of the whole community, particularly in all public places. The perfect attainment of this is, perhaps, beyond reasonable hope; but until there is an approximation to it we have scarcely begun such an orderly direction of our municipal life as comports with the conditions of the highest civilization. Until it is made the duty of public officers who have some power to enforce the law promptly (although not exactly by shooting culprits down) to protect us in an orderly and comfortable condition of life—to see, for example, that man-traps are not set across the sidewalk, and that men do not rush through the streets with dangerous weapons unshielded in their hands—we shall be, each one of us, daily liable to all the accidents that may result from such culpable carelessness.

RECKLESS SEAMANSHIP.

The story of the last voyage of the steamship *Montana* gives a glimpse of one of the dangers to which passengers on board our long, narrow, ocean steamers are exposed when the officers happen to be reckless and the weather bad. The *Montana*, soon after leaving Queenstown on her way to New-York, was met by a strong westerly gale. It was understood that her Captain was anxious to beat two rival steamers that sailed on the same day. At any rate, he drove his vessel at her fastest speed directly into the heavy head seas. Like all steamers of the present popular model, the *Montana* plunges through a head sea, instead of riding over it, as old-fashioned full-bowed ship would do. The iron turtle-decks which are placed over the forecastle of nearly all the newest ocean steamers, show how tremendous are the blows which they are expected to receive from the tons of water shipped over the bows in heavy weather—blows which would crush a wooden deck, and which occasionally bend and flatten even the iron turtle-decks. The *Montana* was subjected to the terrible strain incident to driving her into seas that poured over her decks until she began to leak in a very uncomfortable way. The crew, not caring to have their lives risked in this way, mutinied and refused to work unless the Captain put back to Queenstown. The passengers joined their entreaties to the demand of the crew, and the Captain finally yielded. The *Montana* reached Queenstown and Liverpool in safety, but she was unable to resume her voyage. Her passengers had their baggage ruined by the water, and the Captain had the pleasing consciousness that his own folly had led him into a dilemma in which his only escape was to yield to the demands of a mutinous crew.

The public has not yet forgotten that an American steamer of the Philadelphia line was nearly lost a year or two ago because her Captain persisted in driving his ship at full speed against a heavy sea, precisely as did the Captain of the *Montana*. The Captain of the Philadelphia steamer was washed overboard, and the command was taken by a sailor among the passengers, who ordered the engines to be slowed, and saved the ship from the destruction that was otherwise inevitable. Every Winter steamers arrive at this port which have been in imminent danger from this criminally reckless practice of keeping the engines at full speed, no matter what may be the weather or the direction of the sea. The *Montana* belongs to a line which has borne a reputation for careful management. If she has thus been put in imminent peril by the recklessness of her Captain, the owners will doubtless find no further use for his services. At any rate, unless the account of the voyage of the *Montana*, which we have published should prove to be entirely incorrect, she will not be patronized by cautious travelers until she is commanded by some officer who has not conclusively shown his unfitness for his place.

OBITUARY.

REV. KINGSTON GODDARD.

Rev. Kingston Goddard, Rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church at Richmond, Staten Island, whose name has been prominently before the public in connection with difficulties between himself and the vestry of that church, was on Sunday night about 9 o'clock taken very ill at his residence, and died in two hours afterward. Dr. Millspaugh decided that the cause of his death was disease of the heart. He had been in ill health most of the time since the commencement of his church troubles, but was generally able to be about and attend to his duties. Mr. Goddard was about sixty-three years of age, a native of Philadelphia, and had filled a number of important trusts as Pastor of churches in Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and other places besides Staten Island—having been connected with St. Andrew's Church for the past twelve years. He leaves a large family in somewhat straitened circumstances, as he had been unable to collect any portion of his salary since the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who formerly paid him the interest on the church property at Tompkinsville.

AN AUTUMN SONG BY SWINBURNE.

From the World of Sunday.

The regular weekly meeting of the Century Club was enlivened last night by a visit from Lord Houghton, who read to the members a charming little song of the season, as yet unpublished, by Swinburne, a poet whom, as we need hardly say, Lord Houghton was one of the first to welcome into the family of English singers. The delicious October weather of the last few days has made it possible for us, without shivering, to listen to this new and lovely

AUTUMN RONDEL.

From Spring to Fall the year makes merry,
With days to days that chant and call;
With hopes to crown and fears to bury
With crowns of flowers, and flowers for pall,
With bloom, and song, and bird, and berry,
That fill the months with festival,
From Spring to Fall.

Who knows if ever skies were dreary
With shower and cloud and waterfall?
While yet the world's good heart is cheery
Who knows if rains will ever brawl?
The storm thinks long, the winds wax weary,
Till Winter come to wind up all
From Spring to Fall.

It is noticeable in this dainty little ditty that Mr. Swinburne, consciously or unconsciously, does homage to the finer poetic feeling with which in America we have kept to the old English word "Fall," while our English cousins have adopted the Latin word "Autumn" in its stead. There is something, to be sure, to be said for both words. "Autumn," after all, is only a synonym for harvest, and presents to us the magic of the closing year, heavy with the fruits of the earth and of the toil of man in the earth. But the pathetic side of the season is preserved in the elder English word, and with it the natural picturesque contrast between the budding of all things in the Spring at the touch of the coming Summer, and the drooping of all things in the Fall before the advance of Winter.

What an American Fall in all its leafy glory ought to be will scarce be seen during the current season. But Lord Houghton has been fortunate in catching a fleeting glimpse at least of our mellow October skies and glowing October woods during a visit, from which he has just returned, to the beautiful country seats of Mr. John Jay, at Katonah, and of Mr. Charles Butler, at Foxmeadow, in Westchester.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHAKESPEARE AT THE FIFTH AVENUE.

After an absence of about three years, Mr. Edwin Booth last evening reappeared before a Metropolitan audience at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The house was filled, and the spectators' reception of the actor was exceptionally cordial. We take genuine pleasure in recording the fact, for Mr. Booth is not only a man who has a claim to public sympathy by reason of latter-day events, but because of his high rank and real influence as an artist. He has been missed during his retirement, and if he were to suddenly pass away it would be no easy task to promptly find him a successor. We need not pause at present to open anew the oft-discussed question as to whether Mr. Booth is a genius or simply an intelligent and painstaking student. The fruit of his art-life is represented now by several performances, as a whole, unexcelled, and perhaps unequaled, and a record of this fact is far more to the point, in our judgment, than an idle comparison of methods. Mr. Booth's *Iago*, *Richard*, *Hamlet*, and *Richelieu* are great personations, and whether their impressiveness results from research or from intuition, is of trifling consequence. We do not like his *Hamlet* so well as his *Iago*, but we still incline to the belief that as regards conformity to the acknowledged ideal of the Dane, thoughtfulness of treatment, elaborateness of detail, and nice balance of light and shade, it is the finest picture of the personage now upon the stage. In certain passages of "Hamlet" last night, his portrayal was somewhat wanting in power, but this can with fairness be attributed to the long term of physical suffering which, from the evident uselessness of the actor's left arm, has not yet come to a close. The soliloquy, "O what a rogue and peasant slave am I," was less effective on this account, and, although the enthusiasm at the end of the play-scene was well-nigh unprecedented, the climax did not strike us as did, for example, Mr. Fechter's tremendous exhibition of satisfied hatred and hopeful liberation from doubt. Mr. Booth's work, however, cannot with justice be described by its points. These were never very numerous, and as the painting mellows its strongly-marked lines disappear. We need not follow the personation step by step, for it does not differ materially from that with which most readers are familiar. Perhaps Mr. Booth exhibits a more frequent inclination to what we may call colloquialism than in former years, and *Hamlet's* advice to the players last evening was tinged by an increased freedom of manner, which is to us rather welcome than otherwise. The closet scene went exceedingly well, and after its denouement there were no less than five recalls, while Mr. Booth had to come before the curtain twice at the end of every act, and had now and then to reappear just after a scene. Of the general acting in the tragedy there is no occasion to write at length. Mr. Daly having pressed into requisition his full company, more could hardly be demanded of that ambitious and industrious manager. Yet it is impossible to conceal the inadequacy of artists used to "modern comedy" to deal with Shakespeare, and hence it is impossible to linger with gratification upon the efforts of the actors of the Fifth Avenue in "Hamlet." Of course Mr. Harkins, as the *Ghost* has no excuse for saying "adieu, adieu," with the accent of a Frenchman and the air of a conventional dandy, waving a "ta ta" to a friend on Pall Mall, nor has Miss Jeffreys-Lewis any right, because called upon to interpret *Ophelia*, to triumphantly demonstrate her utter inability to utter a word or make a gesture untinged by the most offensive affectation, but we can scarcely expect that actors who disport themselves in "The Big Bonanza" and "Our Boys" for eleven months should be able to step into the cothurna firmly and successfully, at twenty-four hours' notice. "Hamlet" is, of course, capitally placed upon the boards. The complete distribution of rôles is as follows:

Polonius	Mr. Charles Fisher
Ghost	Mr. D. H. Harkins
King	Mr. Hardenberg
First Grave-digger	Mr. W. Davidge
Laertes	Mr. Maurice Barrymore
Osric	Mr. George Parkes
Horatio	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Rosencrantz	Mr. John Drew
First Player	Mr. John Moore
Guildenstern	Mr. Forrest
Ophelia	Miss Jeffreys Lewis
Queen	Miss Alice Grey

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The representation of "La Juive" last evening at the Academy of Music furnished an excellent illustration of the patriotism and fellow-feeling of the German citizens of New-York. Presented in Italian or in the original French, with a distribution of its characters among artists merely equal in calibre to those who sang the opera last evening, no great account would or should have been taken of the performance. But last evening a rather mediocre cast gained quite abundant favor. There was just the exceptional case of Herr Wachtel to relieve the opera from absolute tediousness. In no other instance were its requirements fulfilled. It is true that Mme. Wagner was very zealous, but it must also be admitted that she has not that dramatic power which the rôle of *Rachel* exacts. Herr Wachtel's chief successes were won at the opening of the second act, and in the grand air in act the fourth, commencing, in the original version, "Rachel quand du Seigneur." In the latter number he sent forth those admirable high tones for which he is famous, but it seemed rather unprofitable to wait through nearly a whole opera for such scanty proofs of his vocal power. In Herr Wachtel's *piano* passages there was something of a disposition toward head notes. Mlle. Goldberg as *Princess Eudoxia* sang pleasingly; Mr. Faasbender (*The Cardinal*) was not always in tune, and Mr. Franosch was also somewhat to blame in this particular. The general performance was passable, but in no degree calculated to create enthusiasm.

HUMPTY DUMPTY AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

A very large and enthusiastic audience greeted Mr. George L. Fox's reappearance in this City at Booth's Theatre last evening. Mr. Fox made his rentrée in a new "comic trick holiday pantomime," entitled "Humpty Dumpty in Every Clime," and, although some slight mishaps occurred during the performance, it was, on the whole, an excellent one. Of course, the burden of the representation rested upon four persons, chief among whom was Mr. Fox. This gentleman has lost none of his power of facial expression, and in his sudden changes from gay to grave, and *vice versa*, he invariably diffused the merriment, for the command of which he is renowned. One of Mr. Fox's most amusing scenes is that in which he is sent by *Old One Two* with a letter to the nearest Post Office. *Clown* faces in the proper direction, and then boldly marks time as though he were walking for a wager. Meanwhile the scenery moves, houses disappear, fields and a long lane are passed, and by and by the actor, who has apparently traveled over a long road, reaches his goal. But just as he is about depositing the letter the ever-attendant *Harlequin* taps on the floor with his magic blade, and, presto, the post office disappears, and where it was there stands the self-same house whence *Clown* set out some minutes before. *Old One Two* comes forth, berating *Clown* for his idleness, and once more the latter starts to post the letter. Arrived at his journey's end he is again nonplussed by the discovery that he is in front of the same house, and once more his master's vigorous blows are felt upon his body. It is in such situations as these that Mr. Fox displays his wonderful eloquence of look and gesture; and incidents of the kind we have referred to being numerous, the laughter yesterday was frequent as well as hearty. Mr. Robert Fraser is a very clever representative of *Old One Two*, and Miss Louise Boshell as little *Goody Two-shoes* is quite equal to the duties of that personage, while the *Harlequin*, with whom she wanders from clime to clime, is active and comical. The pantomime consists mainly of the strange doings of the quartet of characters we have named, but it also includes no small allowance of new incidents. The first scene shows the abode of *Pluto*, wherein a debate between that personage and some of his followers gives occasion for numerous local "hits," political and otherwise. After this comes the grand transformation scene, in which *Tommy Tucker*, *Goody Two-shoes*, *Old One Two*, and *Humpty Dumpty* lose their identity in a manner sudden but satisfactory. The subsequent travels of the party in search of pleasure and repose are attended by endless droll adventures. In the second act are introduced *Humpty's* "wonders from every clime." This forms the "olio" part of the evening's entertainment, and a very agreeable one. The Orrin Brothers and Mlle. Lucia, in their graceful and dexterous athletic exercises, and Edward Charles Dunbar, in his popular songs, were yesterday the recipients of deserved applause. The performance of "Little Todd" on a very tall and slender column was quite remarkable, to say the least. This lad is one of the most skillful contortionists now upon the stage. The acrobatic feats of the Orrin Brothers, and especially their somersaults from shoulder to shoulder, and their "head to head balance," with neither cap nor covering of any sort, may be classed among the most extraordinary feats ever accomplished. It would be well, however, if in the future the occupants of the upper gallery were looked after by the management and restrained somewhat in their noisy demonstrations. Last evening they often seemed determined to drive off the stage all the performers of whose achievements they did not approve. The representation, the impression of which was decidedly favorable, closed with a showy product of mechanical and scenic art entitled the "Centennial Celebration," a view of which caused a manifestation of unbounded enthusiasm.

THE BROOKLYN THEATRE.

The spectacular play "Around the World in Eighty Days," was placed upon the stage at the Brooklyn Theatre last evening, in a manner which cannot but meet with the hearty approval of the frequenters of that favorite place of amusement. Much of the scenery is new, but last night some mishaps occurred and the exhibition did not progress as smoothly as it will do hereafter. The cast of "Around the World" is strong, and embraces Messrs. Frederick Robinson, E. Lamb, and Villas, and Miss Dora Goldthwaite. Among the miscellaneous attractions is to be named the dancing of Mme. Peletier, from the Parisian theatres, and that of the Kiralfy sisters. The most successful scenes yesterday were, as in New-York, the Necropolis in India, the Pacific Railroad with a fine sensational train, the battle on the plains, and the wonderful picture of a ship-wreck.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in an advertisement in your issue of to-day that the proprietor of Gilmore's Garden has appointed Saturday evening, Oct. 30, for a grand concert in aid of our approaching Centennial. It is stated truly that the Centennial should be regarded as national in character. This fact has been overlooked by many of our best citizens, and we should speedily awake from our lethargy. The proposed concert will no doubt stir the enthusiasm of the people, but money is wanted as well as enthusiasm. Fine speeches and the expression of good wishes are not to be ignored, but fifty checks, each for $1,000, would do infinitely more good. Cannot that number of checks be easily obtained on or before the night of the concert? This need not be a gratuitous contribution, but an investment in Centennial stock, upon which interest will be paid, and no doubt a substantial dividend. As a paying investment merely, the chance is good. Let our wealthy and patriotic ladies, therefore, as well as our gentlemen, look to this. The Centennial Board of Finance require $3,500,000 of money to complete their work, and the whole of this money they propose to raise by the sale of stock, which is issued in shares of $10 each. The memorial certificate, as it is termed, is 24 by 20 inches, and is a beautiful work of art. It has been well said that this stock certificate should be in the possession of every patriotic citizen as an heirloom, and by sending a check for $10, payable to Frederick Fraly, Treasurer, No. 904 Waln

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

THE STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

For Controller,
FRANCIS E. SPINNER.

For Treasurer,
EDWIN A. MERRITT.

For Attorney General,
GEORGE F. DANFORTH.

For State Engineer and Surveyor,
OLIVER H. P. CORNELL.

For Canal Commissioner,
WILLIAM T. TINSLEY.

For Inspector of State Prisons,
BENONI I. IVES.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE—FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Recorder,
JOHN K. HACKETT.

For District Attorney,
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.

For Judge of the Superior Court,
CHARLES F. SANFORD.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.

For Judge of the Court of General Sessions,
HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE.

For Judges of the Marine Court,
CHARLES GOEPP,
JAMES B. SHERIDAN.

For Surrogate,
STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK.

For Coroner,
MORITZ ELLINGER.

For Aldermen at Large,
OLIVER P. C. BILLINGS,
JACOB HESS.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

Syracuse	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Addison	Hon. Henry Smith.
Fonda	Hon. Grenville Tremain.
Lyons	Hon. William B. Woodin. Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy.
Groonville	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Rodwood	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Bleecker Building, N. Y.	Gen. Joshua T. Owen.
Fulton	Hon. Bulter G. Noble. Hon. John C. Churchill.
Bellport	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Utica	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Scratch's Corners	Col. Albert D. Shaw. Rev. J. O. Woodruff.
Columbus Centre	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Port Crane	Hon. John H. Selkreg. Hon. Peter W. Hopkins.
Wilseyville	Capt. E. B. Gere. Hon. Lyman Settle.
Plattsburg	Hon. William A. Dart. Hon. William P. Fiero.
North Hector	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Cayler	Hon. George W. Hoxie. Hon. George L. Waters.
De Kalb	Major W. D. Brennan.
Lamb's Corners	Hon. B. R. Johnson. Hon. N. D. Maffit.
Nassau	Hon. J. C Green.
Nies	Hon. A. W. Gleason. Hon. S. E. Payne.
Reading Centre	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Turin	Col. T. B. Thorpe. Hon. Henry J. Botchford.
Joonstown	Hon. William Herring.
Fish House	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Amityville	Rev. C. B. Ray.
Preble	Hon. A. P. Smith. Hon. J. E. Eggleston.
Danby	Hon. C. D. Murray. Hon. William L. Bostwick.
Northville	Hon. J. T. M. Davie. Hon. Philip Martin.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.

Buffalo	Hon. Roscoe Conkling. Hon. Sherman S. Rogers.
Oswego	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn	Gen. George H. Sharpe. Col. Homer B. Sprague.
Hornellsville	Hon. Henry Smith.
Ogdensburg	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Lattimer Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. F. A. Schroeder. Col. Albert Daggett. Hon. J. W. Harmon.
Nyack	Gen. Joshua T. Owen.
Madrid	Rev. B. I. Ives.
South Butler	Hon. William B. Woodin.
Canandaigua	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Watkins	Col. Anson S. Wood.
No. 409 Eighth av., N. Y.	Hon. James R. Angel.
Gaskill's Corners	Col. Albert D. Shaw. Hon. Lyman Settle.
Coldbrook	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Windsor	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Lansingburg	Hon. William Herring. Hon. Samuel Foster.
Stephentown	Hon. J. C. Green.
Canisteo	Hon. F. G. Gedney.
West Hampton	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Arcade	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Groton	Hon. C. D. Murray.
East Candor	Capt. E. B. Gere. Hon. William H. Blair.
Constableville	Col. T. B. Thorpe. Hon. Henry J. Botchford.
Alpine	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Glen Aubrey	Hon. B. R. Johnson. Hon. N. D. Maffit.
Saranac	Hon. William A. Dart. Hon. William P. Fiero.
North Barton	Hon. O. H. P. Kinney. Capt. E. B. Gere.
Willett	Hon. George W. Hoxie. Hon. B. T. Wright.
Cayuga	Hon. A. W. Gleason. Hon. J. T. M. Davie.
Union Valley	Hon. George L. Waters. Hon. A. P. Smith.
Northville	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Northport	Major J. J. Couch.
Ridgewood	Col. F. S. Lambert.
West Dryden	Col. J. F. Mines.
Heuvelton	Major W. D. Brennan.
Russell	Hon. R. G. Pettibone.
West Stockholm	Hon. Neil Cook.
Raymertown	Col. C. L. MacArthur. Hon. John M. Landon.

THURSDAY, OCT. 28.

Patrepa Hall, Yorkville	Col. H. A. Gildersleeve. Hon. Rufus B. Cowing. Hon. Granville P. Hawes.
Lockport	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Apollo Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. F. A. Schroeder. Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott. Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Penn Yan	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Camillus	Hon. Dennis McCarthy. Col. A. E. Baxter.
Massena	Hon. William A. Wheeler
Granville	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Warsaw	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Clyde	Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy. Hon. William B. Woodin.
Friendship	Hon. Hamilton Ward. Capt. D. P. Richardson.
Gouverneur	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Parishville	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Petersburg	Hon. J. C. Green.
Morrisania	Hon. James R. Angel. Hon. William A. Darling.
Cohocton	Hon. F. G. Gedney.
Candor	Col. Albert D. Shaw. Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Bridgeport	Hon. Thomas G. Alvord.
Orange	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Goodground	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Gloversville	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Adams	Hon. William Herring.
Riverhead	Major J. J. Couch.
Hempstead	Gen. Joshua T. Owen.
Scott	Hon. C. D. Murray. Hon. George L. Waters.
Kattenville	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Lowville	Col. T. B. Thorpe. Hon. Henry J. Botchford.
Odessa	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Chazy	Hon. William A. Dart. Hon. William P. Fiero.
Lisbon Centre	Major W. D. Brennan.
Owasco	Hon. A. W. Gleason. Hon. J. T. M. Davie.
Frectown	Hon. B. T. Wright. Hon. E. P. Fancher. Hon. H. L. Gleason.
Newport	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Varna	Col. J. F. Mines.
Schaghticoke	Col. C. L. MacArthur. Hon. Samuel Foster.
Osborn Hollow	Hon. P. W. Hopkins. Hon. George Sherwood.
Waddington	Hon. R. G. Pettibone.

FRIDAY, OCT. 29.

Utica	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Troy	Hon. A. W. Tenney. Hon Martin I. Townsend.
Concordia Hall, New-York	Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve. Hon. James R. Angel.
Owego	Hon. Henry Smith.
Watertown	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Cortland	Hon. Dennis McCarthy.
Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. F. A. Schroeder. Hon. S. B. Datcher. Col. Albert Daggett. Hon. P. W. Ostrander.
Attica	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Corning	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Hoosick Falls	Hon. J. C. Green.
Stockholm	Hon. William A. Wheeler.
Belleville	Hon. William Herring.
Seneca Falls	Gen. E. M. Lee. Hon. George L. Maynard.
Pierrepont	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Johnsonville	Col. C. L. MacArthur. Major W. E. Kisselburgh.
Havana	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Waverly	Col. Albert D. Shaw. Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Southampton	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Wayland	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Champlain	Hon. William A. Dart. Hon. William P. Fiero.
Port Washington	Col. Francis S. Lambert.
Waite Corners	Hon. William Smyth. Capt. E. B. Gere.
Cincinnatus	Hon. C. D. Murray. Hon. George L. Waters. Hon. J. E. Eggleston.
Ontario	Hon. William B. Woodin.
Salisbury Centre	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Greenport	Major J. J. Couch.
Freeport	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Vestal Centre	Hon. George Sherwood. Major N. D. Maffit.
Locke	Hon. T. M. Pomeroy. Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Copenhagen	Col. T. B. Thorpe. Hon. Henry J. Botchford.
Hempstead	Rev. C. B. Ray.
Nicholville	Major W. D. Brennan.
Louisville	Hon. R. G. Pettibone.
Sempronius	Hon. J. T. M. Davie. Hon. Philip Marun.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30.

Academy of Music, Brooklyn	Gov. E. F. Noyes. Hon. Stewart L. Woodford.
Whitehall	Hon A. W. Tenney.
Ballston Spa	Hon. Martin I. Townsend
Bath	Hon Butler G. Herring.
Baldwinsville	Rev. B. I. Ives. Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Moravia	Hon. William B. Woodin.
Apalachin	Col. Albert D. Shaw. Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Brockport	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Herkimer	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Waterloo	Hon. T. M. Pomeroy. Gen. E. M. Lee.
Tremont	Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve. Hon. George H. Forster. Hon. William Noble.
Greig	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam. Hon. Henry J. Botchford.
Herman	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Southold	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Truxton	Hon. C. D. Murray. Hon. George L. Waters.
Sag Harbor	Major J. J. Couch.
Mecklenburg	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Ketchumville	Capt. E. B. Gere. Hon. Lyman Settle.
Woodsburg	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
East Homer	Hon. B. T. Wright. Hon. E. P. Fancher. Hon. H. L. Gleason.
Skaneateles	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Hammondsport	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Bay Shore	Col. F. S. Lambert
Red Mills, Lisbon	Hon. Neil Cook.
Grafton	Hon. J. C. Green. Hon. Samuel Foster.
Berlin	Major W. E. Kisselburg. Hon. J. M. Landon.

MONDAY, NOV. 1.

Auburn	Hon. Butler G. Noble. Hon. William B. Woodin.
Sing Sing	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Blodgett Mills	Hon. George L. Waters. Hon. J. E. Eggleston.

THE NEW BOSS AND HIS "KARAKTER."

From the Elmira Advertiser.

And so Boss Kelly promises THE TIMES the luxury of a libel suit "after election," comments the Newburg *Journal*. Perhaps he will change his mind by that time; but if he does not THE TIMES will probably be prepared to prove what it has charged against him. That paper is not in the habit of making grave charges against a man's character without first possessing itself of the necessary evidence to prove all that it may charge. It is a fact of some significance in this connection that these charges of corruption against John Kelly have been repeatedly made, and he has before made a show of prosecuting his accusers; but up to the present time no conviction has been had, nor has he brought any case to trial.

From the Hartford Courant.

Boss Kelly announces that he will bring a libel suit against THE NEW-YORK TIMES after election, but THE TIMES doesn't scare worth a cent. Upon the contrary, it renews the fight, and appropriately calls the *World* and *Tribune* "the Kelly Twins."

From the Buffalo Express.

In a letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES Boss Kelly says: "My character is now all that I have left in the world to live for." Very touching. But considering what that character is, isn't the Boss rather wasting his time in tarrying any longer?

From the Daily Kennebec Journal.

John Kelly writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES to "deny each and every assertion" which that paper has made "against his character as a getleman or an honest man." THE TIMES says it has never insinuated that he was either.

From the Elmira Advertiser.

Alas! Alas! "My character is all I have to live for," exclaims Boss Kelly to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and that is tasting poverty to the bitterest dregs.

From the St. Albans Advertiser.

The New-York *Tribune* is catching it severely from all contemporaries of the New-York press for its miserable subserviency to Kelly, the Tammany boss. It is the only newspaper in the City that defends Kelly in his war on Recorder Hackett. The *Tribune's* independent journalism turns out to be the most abject servility to a Democratic partisan's commands, which are not submitted to even by respectable Democrats.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

For all Mr. John Kelly's threats of a libel suit, THE NEW-YORK TIMES refuses to become scared. On the contrary, it reiterates its charges, and maliciously reminds the *World* and *Tribune* that when Mr. Tweed was first exposed as a plunderer of the Treasury they defended him and advised him to vindicate himself by bringing a suit against his accuser. It promises, if Mr. John Kelly will keep his promise, that he, too, shall emerge from the contest with a shattered reputation.

DEMOCRATIC WARFARE.

The *World* yesterday upon the same page contained the three following paragraphs:

"But in spite of these aids the ticket grows steadily weaker, and the indiscreet acts of men like Col. Gildersleeve, who has not scrupled to go upon the stump while running for a judicial office, has helped to weaken it still more."

* * * * * * *

"The Geraldine Democratic Association held a very large and enthusiastic meeting Friday night at the corner of Fifty-fourth street and Second avenue, at which *C. Calvin*, Orlando L. Stewart, and Park Commissioner Joseph J. O'Donohue delivered effective speeches."

"* * * while Hess and Ellinger, 'livers of blaspheming Jew,' wind up the conglomeration. Such an admixture of anouts, yokes, ears, and tails has never composed a Republican stew before."

That is to say: Col. Gildersleeve, running for a judicial office on the anti-Kelly ticket, must not address a meeting; but Mr. Delano Columbus Calvin, running for a judicial office on the Tammany ticket, may. We suppose that this inconsistency is by permission of Sachem Kelly. And the fling at Messrs. Hess and Ellinger, because they are Hebrews, ought to arouse the indignation of every Jewish voter.

DEMOCRATIC DISAFFECTION SPREADING.

The disaffection in the ranks of Tammany has spread so tremendously that it cannot be hid any longer. The leading politicians are leaving John Kelly, the rank and file are denying him, and even the Democratic organs are compelled to open their columns to the overpowering sentiment of opposition which has been aroused. Here is a letter from the *Express:*

To the Editor of the New-York Express:

SIR: I am a Democrat, and fully appreciate the value of a compact organization, but I do not feel bound to accept every nominee of Tammany so long as Mr. John Kelly admits as he does admit that he is bound to nomina'e totally unfit men, and some times against his own judgment and inclination. For this reason, as well as for others, hundreds will by their votes add to the majority which John Morrissey will obtain on election day. I do not condemn so much as I pity John Kelly when I find him compelled to make bad nominations, and I know as we will not be sorry if John Morrissey proves to be the people's favorite. FELIX.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

THE MONROE DEMOCRATS DIVIDED.

DEFEAT OF GOV. TILDEN'S AGENTS—A TICKET THAT CAN BE DEFEATED—THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP—MR. DANFORTH AND THE BAR OF WESTERN NEW-YORK.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 22, 1875.

The contest which has for some days past been going on between the rival Democratic factions in Monroe County has gained increased strength and bitterness within the past twenty-four hours. As I have already explained in a previous letter, the party, though not openly "split," has secretly been divided into three factions, which are known here as "the Lord crowd," "the Raines' men," and "the respectable Democracy." The party headed by Mr. Raines is supposed to be composed of the chosen followers of Mr. Tilden, and Mr. Raines has gained no little influence among a certain class by giving a wide circulation to the report that he is the Governor's agent and representative in this district. If these pretensions are warranted, it can be stated that his Excellency has suffered a complete defeat in Monroe. For some days past there has been a growing feeling among well-informed Democrats that Raines was not so strong as he pretended to be, and a few expressed the opinion that he would not be able to carry the County Convention against the Lord element. It was known that "old Jarve" was not openly taking any part in the campaign, but the party had been so long accustomed to his control that there was a strong disinclination to recognize Mr. George Raines. Still, the Governor's agent was so confident and spent so much money, and a sub agent named Schooley spoke in barrooms and on street corners with such certainty, and predicted so complete a success for the Raines-Tilden candidates, that it was generally supposed they would be nominated without serious opposition. This belief was supported by the report that Raines and Schooley had bought, or secured in some other way, the votes of a majority of the delegates. There must have been some mistake about this, or it may be that, to use a favorite expression of Mr. "Tim" Campbell's, "they sold out double," which, being freely translated, means that they accepted bribes from two parties and voted with the one that paid the most. The real cause of their action must forever remain a mystery, but it is none the less a fact that a majority of the delegates in the convention yesterday opposed those who were recommended as Tilden candidates, and completely upset all the well-laid plans of his Excellency's agents, Messrs. Raines and Schooley. It is not known definitely that Jarvis Lord was responsible for the action of the convention, but it is generally stated and believed that he dictated all the nominations made.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

If this be true, then it must be assumed that "old Jarve" is not very anxious for the success of his party in the coming election, for the candidates selected are, without doubt, the very weakest that could be chosen. Mr. Alexander B. Lamberton, who received the nomination for Senator, is a gentleman about whom very little can be said except that he is passionately fond of field sports. It is understood that he shoots pigeons well, and in the convention this was one of the facts advanced in his favor. He is a man of wealth, and because of certain real estate transactions in which he has been engaged he is very unpopular with the working men and the poorer classes in Rochester. Mr. Lamberton is an Irishman, and one of that class who make themselves disagreeable and laughable by boasting of their ancestors. For these reasons he is much disliked by the Germans of the district, and there seems to be no doubt that he will lose the large German vote upon which the Democratic leaders here have always relied for success. Much of the vote will be given to Mr. Emerson, the Republican candidate, who is deservedly a great favorite among citizens of the nationality in question. The nomination of Mr. Lamberton is regarded as a tacit acknowledgment of defeat on the part of the Democrats. Old Monroe is Republican when a full vote can be got out, and if the leaders will work hard for the next week there is no doubt that Mr. Emerson can be elected.

The Tilden agent here, whatever his other faults may be, cannot be accused of being a bad politician. He is indeed a shrewd, cautious young man, and if the convention had obeyed his orders it might have placed an exceedingly strong ticket in the field. "The Young Boss'" programme was to place some strong and respectable gentleman "who would bleed well" in nomination for Senator. This he intended to do for the satisfaction of "the respectable Democracy," and in order to secure the necessary means of carrying on the campaign. His candidate for County Treasurer, a most important office here, was Mr. V. Fleckenstein, a most popular gentleman, who would have secured for the ticket the entire German vote. The convention nominated T. W. Tone, a banker, who is strong with one wing of the party, but who is not generally liked. The candidates for Sheriff and for Justice of Sessions bring no strength to the ticket, and, as I have before stated, it can be defeated. The Republicans must not be too confident, however; the district can only be redeemed by hard and persistent work.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

The people of Monroe take a particular interest in the State ticket this year because of the nomination of Mr. George F. Danforth for the position of Attorney General. Mr. Danforth, it will be remembered, is one of the oldest and best known citizens of Rochester. He is popular among all classes of the people, and there is no doubt that he will run far ahead of his ticket in this county. The Bar of the city, and, indeed, of the whole western portion of the State, is united in his favor, and many Democratic lawyers of the highest standing are among his warmest supporters. Their advocacy of him is not only upon personal but upon professional grounds. They have seen him in the courts and have aided or opposed him in every class of law case. They acknowledge that he is at the head of his profession, they know that the interests of the State will be safe in his hands, and they declare openly that they will substitute his name for that of Charles S. Fairchild, the Democratic candidate. The feeling against the gentleman named is quite as strong here as it is in Syracuse or in Madison County, but from a different cause. The people of this district know but little regarding the treachery of young Fairchild to his friend and patron, Judge Pratt; they have not suffered by what is known as "Fairchild's attempt to steal the Canastota and Cazenovia Railroad," and they are only beginning to understand the profitable nature of Sidney T. Fairchild's connection with the Hudson River Bridge Company. Here, "Little Charley" is opposed, not by friends of Judge Pratt, and not because of his family relations, but because of what an old Democratic lawyer of Rochester calls "his out-and-out incompetency." The Bar of this portion of the State regard the Governor's protégé with a contempt which they make no effort to conceal, and they laugh at the idea that he will be able, even in a remote degree, to fill the position to which he hopes to be elected. A casual inquiry into Mr. Fairchild's short career as Deputy Attorney General demonstrates very plainly that there is much ground for this feeling. The young man was never known until the recent canal excitement, and any reputation which he has, was gained in connection with the Canal Ring suits. This reputation was gained by false pretenses, for Mr. Fairchild has done nothing in any of these cases. They were all conducted by other persons. In the Denison suit the complaint was drawn by Mr. Hand, "the boy candidate's" partner. In the Denison contempt case, when the canal contractor named was tried for refusing to show his books, Hand acted for the Canal Commission, and made the argument. The complaint in the Port Schuyler case against Denison, Belden & Co. was drawn by Samuel Hand. The same gentleman made the argument in the appeal in the Denison contempt case. In the argument on the motion of Denison, Belden & Co. to vacate the order of arrest and bail which was granted, Mathew Hale, another of Mr. Fairchild's partners, appeared against the contractors. Mr. Fairchild's friends claim that he drew the indictments in the Buffalo case. This is not true: they were drawn by the District Attorney of Buffalo. This is what Mr. Fairchild has not done in the Canal cases. What he has done is as follows: He went to New-York, without the knowledge or consent of his superior officer, the Attorney General, appeared before Judge Westervelt and procured an attachment and order of arrest and bail against Denison, Belden & Co. This order has since been declared worthless and has been vacated by the Supreme Court on the ground that it was a double remedy.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TREASURY.

CARD OF HON. R. H. MACKEY, STATE TREASURER—MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FULLY EXPOSED.

Hon. O. H. Reighard, Chairman:

SIR: A document was given to the newspapers on Thursday last, signed by you in conjunction with A. Smith, Milton A. Embick, and Frederick H. Gunster, all Democratic members of the House of Representatives of this State, which purports to be a report emanating from a lawful committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate the management of the State Treasury. In it, after commenting upon the failure of witnesses to testify in accordance with your request, you endeavor to impress upon the public by indirection that the sum of $6,044,728 has been abstracted from the public revenues as follows:

Unlawfully taken from the sinking fund	$3,400,000
Interest on public deposits	1,400,000
Overcharge in interest account	1,123,301
Overcharge in gold premiums	121,427
Total	$6,044,728

The failure of witnesses to respond to your process is accounted for by the utter absence of any lawful or constitutional warrant for the powers your committee usurped. It is without authority of law or constitution, being the creature of a single branch of the Legislature without power to enforce process or provide for its expenses according to your own confession, and in its inception was well understood to be a mere auxiliary to the Democratic Party in the present campaign. The ablest members of the Judiciary Committee of the House assumed this position in a formal report. The Republicans of the House sustained them by a unanimous vote, and but for the desperate exigencies of the Democratic canvass, it is not likely that your so-called committee would ever have appeared in the Legislature or before the public. The charge is made that $3,400,000 has been unlawfully taken from the sinking fund, and you endeavor to create the impression upon the public that the Treasury has been robbed of this amount. You cannot but know, for the entire subject was thoroughly canvassed in the House of Representatives last Winter, that the deficit in the sinking fund results from the fact that it has been necessary to use its revenues to pay the general expenses and lawful appropriations of the Government, the revenue of the State outside of its sinking fund being insufficient for that purpose. This was necessary; else, with a full Treasury, the warrants of the Auditor General in the hands of the creditors of the State must have been dishonored. If, with the sinking fund, the financial officers of the Commonwealth have redeemed less by $3,400,000 of the public debt than they should have redeemed, they have also paid out upon the general expense account in pursuance of law $3,400,000 more than they have received on that account. If the Treasurers owe the Sinking Fund $3,400,000, the State owes the Treasurers $3,400,000. It has never been alleged that the Commonwealth lost a dollar by this use of the sinking fund until you attempted to impose the falsehood upon the public and upon the credulity and good-natured senility of the Chairman of your State Committee. The attention of the Legislature has been called by the Governor and by the financial officers of the State to this defect in the machinery of the sinking fund, and last Winter a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to remedy this evil by diverting a half million of the sinking fund to the general fund. It was defeated by the solid Democratic vote, you and your colleagues voting against it, at the sacrifice of many of the most meritorious public charities of the State.

You further charge in effect that from 1864 to 1874 the State Treasurers have received credit for the payment of $1,123,304 on account of interest upon the public debt more than was actually due and paid thereupon. This charge is false. Herewith is submitted a statement from the books of the Treasury, showing the amount of money applied for that purpose during the period mentioned:

Interest paid by Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	$17,744,250 49
Less tax	195,061 15
Leaving	$17,549,189 34
Interest paid by Girard National Bank	167,382 50
Interest paid by State Treasurer for loans redeemed	379,363 85
Interest paid on Chambersburg certificates, Agricultural College loans, &c.	119,209 53

For the last two items vouchers are on file in the Auditor General's Office, and for the two former the certificates of the bank officers are given.

This statement shows an excess of the credit allowed the Treasurer by the Auditor General, which is accounted for by outstanding coupons not presented to the fiscal agent for redemption.

You also assert that an excess of premium has been charged the purchasers of gold to pay the interest on gold-bearing bonds to the amount of $121,427 95. This is also untrue. Herewith is a statement of the entire amount of gold purchased during the years mentioned, with the premium paid and the parties through whom it was purchased. The aggregate of gold purchased was $1,361,520; the aggregate premium paid, $187,336 81, an average of less than fourteen per cent. premium upon the entire sum. If of this latter amount the sum of $121,427 95 is an overcharge, then the investigations of your committee have declared that gold, during the past four years, has ruled at about four per cent. premium, though the public impression heretofore has been quite to the contrary.

You further charge that the State has lost $1,400,000 by a failure to collect interest at the rate of six per cent. during twelve years upon her call deposits. It is sufficient to say that this charge is entirely gratuitous; that there is no law authorizing or requiring the investment of the funds of the Commonwealth at interest; that an act of a Assembly prohibits the receipt of interest upon the public deposits by public officers; that this interest, if unlawfully exacted and received from banks or individual depositories by public officers, belongs not to the Commonwealth, but to the banks or depositories from whom it was unlawfully exacted, and could be recovered by them by suit at law; and finally that by your own admission there was not a scintilla of evidence before you that any State Treasurer had ever received interest at any rate from any individual or corporation upon any public deposit; so that your amount set down as interest received is purely the coinage of your own brain.

In conclusion, I desire to call your attention to the fact that you have omitted in your investigation and report to touch the term of William N. McGrath, the last Democratic State Treasurer, though specially instructed by the House of Representatives to commence at that point; that you have likewise neglected to give the public the calculations upon which you base the statements in your report, and that you have further forgotten to refer to the public documents which furnish the data for your conclusions, and to mention the fact that I refused to recognize your authority as a committee. As members of the Legislature, anxiously in search of information, I offered to exhibit to you all the books and papers of the Treasury. Yours respectfully,

R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HEAVY WEATHER ON THE COAST OF SCOTLAND—FIFTY-FIVE LIVES LOST IN A WEEK—PRINCE LEOPOLD—THE SURVIVORS OF THE BALAKLAVA CHARGE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Between the 14th and 22d of this month fifty-five persons lost their lives by shipwreck on the eastern coast of Scotland, between Pittenweem and Peterhead.

At a special meeting of the Court of Common Council held in the Guildhall to-day, Prince Leopold, upon the invitation of the Corporation, formally took up the freedom of the City of London, to which he is entitled by patrimony. After the ceremony the Prince was entertained at a déjeuner.

Many of the survivors of the Balaklava charge, the old soldiers of the Light Cavalry Brigade, celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of that battle to-day. About one hundred of the soldiers, with their families, sat down to a dinner generously provided by the Directors of the Alexandra Palace Company, in the palace at Muswell Hill, a few miles out of the city. The occasion was a success throughout, although Mr. Tennyson and Florence Nightingale, who were expected to be present, were unavoidably absent. The officers who were present at the battle of Balaklava celebrated the day by a grand dinner at Willis' Rooms, King street, St. James. The Earl of Lucan presided.

THE FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST BY THE OVERFLOW OF THE TRENT, AND MUCH DAMAGE DONE TO PROPERTY.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The *Evening Standard* publishes a special telegram from Sheffield which says that at Gainsborough, County of Lincoln, the River Trent overflowed its banks during the night, washing away railways. It is reported that the damage is enormous.

Thirteen persons perished by the floods at Nottingham and six at Burton-on-Trent. The floods are now subsiding.

GERMANY.

THE PHILADELPHIA VISIT OF THE CROWN PRINCE—RETURN OF THE EMPEROR FROM ITALY.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Cologne *Gazette* reaffirms the statement that the Crown Prince of Germany will visit the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and says the eighteen-gun corvette Elizabeth will convey him to America.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The Emperor William returned to this city to-day from his trip to Milan.

Herr Von Maistre, the Minister of the German Empire at Buenos Ayres, has been transferred to Mexico.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH LEGATION AT PEKIN SETTING OUT FOR YUNNAN.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.—Hon. Thomas George Grosvenor, of the British Legation at Pekin, and Mr. Baker will start for Yunnan to-morrow.

RUSSIA.

SPECIALTIES ONLY TO BE SENT TO PHILADELPHIA FOR EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The *Post* says the Russian Commission on the American Centennial has determined to limit the list of articles to be exhibited to Russian specialties which are little known abroad. Nevertheless, they are confident of making a creditable display.

THE BRITISH CORN MARKET.

WEEKLY REVIEW BY THE MARK LANE EXPRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The *Mark Lane Express* of to-day has the following in its regular weekly review of the British corn trade: "Another week of storms and floods, with a great extent of damage has further retarded the Autumnal sowings. Nothing could have been much worse for the condition of samples, and the abundance of foreign old wheat seems to be the chief security from wholesome dread. The more we know of the crop of 1875 the less satisfaction it gives. France about maintains her rates; Belgium and Holland are rather dearer; Germany generally is very steady, but Danzig is higher. Prices at St. Petersburg, Vienna, and in Hungary are unchanged."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ARRIVAL AT CAIRO—THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD TOO ILL TO MEET THE PRINCE.

CAIRO, Oct. 25.—The Prince of Wales arrived here to-day, having disembarked from the Serapis at Ismailia.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a special telegram from Bombay, which says that the Nizam of Hyderabad after all excuses himself from meeting the Prince of Wales. He pleads that he is too unwell to undergo the journey himself, but will send a deputation instead.

SPAIN.

TROOPS FOR CUBA—OFFICIAL CORRUPTION—THE CABINET.

MADRID, Oct. 25.—The *Epoca* of this city says that in addition to the 15,000 troops sent to Cuba since the appointment of Valmaseda to the Captain Generalship, the Government have determined to send a further force of 7,000, which forms a tenth part of the last levy. The executive authorities of Cuba have received directions to purify the Cuban administration by punishing the authors of, and participators in, frauds without distinction.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A telegram received from Berlin asserts that Senor Canovas de Castillo will shortly form a new Ministry. The King and Gen. Jovellar will then join the Northern Army.

THE CARLIST WAR.

MADRID, Oct. 25.—The *Diario Espagnol* of this city says that the Carlist leader Mendiri has notified the Spanish Consul at Bayonne of his recognition of King Alfonso.

LONDON, Oct. 26—6 A. M.—This morning's *Standard* publishes a special telegram from Santander, which states that Don Carlos, with Gen. Perula and 10,000 men, occupies an intrenched position northward of Pamplona.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING—THE CRITERION STAKES WON BY CLANRONALD.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—To-day was the first day of the Houghton meeting at Newmarket. The great feature was the race for the Criterion Stakes. This race is commonly looked forward to with great interest from the fact that many of the Derby horses for the next year make their first appearance on this occasion. In this aspect the race to-day was quite important, the two favorites being beaten, while an "outsider" (Clanronald) came in first. The following is the summary:

NEWMARKET, Oct. 25.—The Criterion Stakes, of 30 sovereigns each, 20 forfeit, for two-year olds; colts, 8 stone 8 pounds, and fillies, 8 stone 6 pounds; the winner of a 500-sovereign sweepstakes, with ten subscribers, to carry 4 pounds, of two such stakes 7 pounds, extra; a winner of any other sweepstakes, value 200 sovereigns, not having less than ten subscribers, to carry 2 pounds extra; Criterion course; fifty subscribers.

Lord Lascelles' Clanronald 1
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Springfield 2
M. Desvignes' b. f. La Tamise, by Marksman, out of Tapestry, (bred in France) 3

The following was the betting at the start: Six to four on Springfield, two to one against La Tamise, and twelve to one against Clanronald. Of the fifty horses entered only six appeared at the starting post.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. BLISS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PIERREPONT REFUSES TO CONSIDER THE CHARGES, AND THEY ARE REFERRED TO THE PRESIDENT—THEIR DISMISSAL PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Before the retirement of Attorney General Williams, charges were preferred against United States District Attorney Bliss, of New-York, which, upon due investigation, were dismissed by Mr. Williams. After Mr. Pierrepont assumed the office, the same charges were again preferred. Attorney General Pierrepont declined to receive or consider the charges, upon the ground that they had been examined and decided upon by his predecessor. This proceeding of Attorney General Pierrepont is in accordance with the universal usage of the department. The same charges against Mr. Bliss were then forwarded to the President. Attorney General Pierrepont says the President now stands in this case in the relation of a Superior Court to which appeal is taken from the Attorney General's Department—and the final decision now rests with the President. He says the charges will not be referred to him by the President, and if they should be, he would decline to decide upon them for the reason already stated. The Attorney General has not seen the charges filed with the President, but expresses the opinion that they are substantially the same as those previously decided upon by Mr. Williams. It is highly probable the President will dismiss the charges.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—1 A. M.—The western storm is now central in Wisconsin, with variable winds, cloudy weather, and rain on the lakes, and thence to the Missouri and Ohio Valleys. Southerly winds, warm, clear weather, and falling barometer prevail in Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States. North-west to north-east winds, falling barometer, and warm, clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi, the Lower Missouri, and the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, cooler, cloudy weather and snow or rain, followed by clearing weather west of the Mississippi.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, stationary temperature

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
Including READY-MADE HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for stable and out-door use; also Fancy Dress Blankets; also Wagon, Sweat, Rain, and Truck Blankets; Carriage Robes in the cheapest and finest qualities.
W. CLARK'S celebrated patent HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman st.

PRIVATE STABLES TO RENT, FROM $300 to $1,400 each, in good central localities. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

A STABLE TO LET.—FIVE STALLS ON GROUND floor; good coach room and a large loft over coach-house; 13th st., between 5th av. and Broadway. Inquire of M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th st., near 4th av.

BOARD FOR HORSES. — GENTLEMAN'S Horses boarded for the Winter; fine stables, best of care; best reference; road horses driven if desired. Address G. GARDINER, Box No. 282 Stamford, Conn.

HORSE FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR, grocer, or any light work. Apply at No. 514 West 19th st.

A COUPE, NEARLY NEW, USED BY A gentleman going to Europe. To be seen at M. Curley's, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, where families or hotels and all others get capable, civil, reliable servants, good cooks, house-work help, and all kinds. (German, English, French, Swedish, &c.,) for City or country. At the PROTESTANT BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,282 BROADway, corner 33d st., select servants; Protestants, Swedish, Welsh, English, Irish, colored, male, female; City, country, hotel, boarding-house; lady attending.

AT THE HOME BUREAU, NO. 543 6TH AV., next door to the Eagle Theatre, will be found a number of excellent colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, for City and country.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY AS companion to lady or children on the voyage to England, with no other compensation than expenses; is never sea-sick, and can furnish best of references. Apply to Mr. J. P. Kirkwood, No. 50 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn; Mr. D. Huntington, No. 49 East 20th st., New-York; Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., No. 14 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; Rev. S. B. Halliday, No. 58 Willow st., Brooklyn, or to P. P. Wells, M. D., No. 158 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT and social position, as companion to an elderly lady, or the charge of housekeeping in a private family; a salary not so much an object as a quiet respectable home; unexceptionable references given. Address C. M. B., Box No. 2,086 Post Office, New-York.

CHARWOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman wishes to go out by the day, or take washing, &c., to her own residence; good City reference. Address T. D., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing, house-cleaning, or to do other domestic work; excellent reference. Call at No. 330 East 36th st., first flight, back.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A PROTestant young woman; would like a place in a private family; is a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid; would take care of small or grown children; can furnish excellent reference; is also a good seamstress. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for L.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and waitress, with most excellent references; also a number of highly-recommended girls in every capacity, are waiting situations at J. MORISON'S No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., west side.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Maid to an elderly or invalid lady; fully understands her duty in either capacity; has experience in the sick room. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 5 Gramercy park, East 20th st., where she can be highly recommended.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young woman, thoroughly experienced, as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M. H.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITING, AND TO ASsist with Washing and Ironing.—By an English Protestant young woman, highly recommended; good chamber-maid and waitress, excellent washer and ironer; very neat about her work; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young German woman, very respectable and with the qualities of a first-class servant; will do chamber-work and waiting; is a good seamstress and nurse; willing to be useful and helpful, but wants a steady place; City references. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat chamber-maid and seamstress; or will assist with any up-stairs work; has several years' City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c. —By a nice young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 338 East 48th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR TO Mind Children.—By a respectable young Protestant girl; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WOULD ASSIST with Waiting.—By a respectable Protestant girl; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, with the best of City reference, as chamber-maid or waitress and chamber-maid in a private family. Call or address for two days No. 306 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG person as chamber-maid and assist in washing, or as laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 434 7th av., near 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and fine washing and ironing, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 322 East 25th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and assist in the washing or general house-work; private or boarding; best City reference. Apply at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or would go as nurse; good City reference. Call at 109 West 45th st.; ring fourth bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant woman as good family cook; makes good bread, soups, roasts, &c., also preserves, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a steady, reliable woman, who is a good cook; good meat cook; also, excellent baker and pastry cook; will assist with the washing if required; or will do house-work for a small family; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK, &c.—NURSE AND CHAMBER-maid.—By a respectable mother and daughter, together, in City or country; mother as cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands milk and butter; daughter as nurse and chamber-maid in a respectable family; good reference. Call for two days at Mr. Bedell's office, No. 340 4th av., corner 25th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, vegetables, pastries, and jellies; is also an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to do the coarse washing; is willing and obliging; has best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 209 East 37th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG Swedish girl, with several years' reference; speaks fair English; is a good cook and laundress; will do general work or down-stairs work; is either City or country, but would like a place to keep; is obliging. Call at No. 306 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two Protestant young women; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; would do the work together; City reference. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, baking, pastry, game, and desserts; ironing and larding; is neat and economical in her kitchen; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, preserves, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A NO. 1 family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK; UNderstands making all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, and game; also, all kinds of desserts, creams, and jellies; is a good bread, cake, and pastry baker; country reference. Apply at No. 470 8th av., between 33d and 34th sts.; ring third bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent young girl; who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, WITH THREE years' reference from last place, as general servant; a good cook; makes bread, biscuit, soups, &c., and is an excellent laundress; is not afraid of a large family, and wears print dresses; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR AS-SIST in washing.—By a neat, obliging young woman; very good family cook; can make nice soups, pastry; gets up nice desserts; good baker; good washer and ironer; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR General House-work.—By a neat industrious girl; good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, respectful, and economical servant, highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT, ENGlish; thoroughly competent in all branches of cooking; understands meats and desserts of all kinds; satisfactory reference. Address L. D., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS Call kinds pastry; would do the coarse washing; nine years' best City reference; employer can be seen. Call at No. 370 West 52d st., corner 9th av.; ring 4th bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 712 3d av., fancy store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; is an excellent baker; no objection to do the coarse washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 169 West 29th st., room No. 6, between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work; best reference from last place. Address for two days No. 280 12th st., corner of Erie st., Jersey City, top floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ALL kinds of cooking; is a good baker; can do boning and larding; has excellent references; takes care of her kitchen. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; useful hand at pastry, muffins, bread, &c.; good references. Address Cook, Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 845 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN; SHE Cis a very competent cook and excellent washer and ironer, or general house-work; for City or country; has good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th st., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, well recommended; cooks meats, game, pastries, soups, &c.; excellent baker; very neat, clean, and economical; City or country. Can be seen at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a very neat, tidy young woman; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country; best testimonials; honest, sober, obliging. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl to do house-work or chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; four years' reference. Address M. F. Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMpetent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, baking meats, and desserts; would assist with washing if required; City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 307 7th av., near 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN, thoroughly understands her business in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By a lady for her two girls, she as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 120 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; City or country; does no washing; none but private families need apply; has good references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 168 Madison av., basement door.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands soups and game and pastry; no objection to assist in washing; first-class City references from last employer. Call at No. 406 7th av., near 32d st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO COMPETENT Girls in a private family, one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and desserts; the other as waitress; understands all kinds of salads; best reference. Call at No. 152 7th av., in bakery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; will do the work of a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 78 9th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 207 West 26th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN Girl for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work, washing and ironing, &c. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; good reference. Call at No. 342 East 34th st., second floor, back.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference can be given; City or country. Call at No. 249 7th av., in the store

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA...WED., Oct. 27|SCYTHIA....WED., Nov. 10
ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 3|*RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 17

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1875. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN.

No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 5:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 5 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 53 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Nov. 4
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 18
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 2

and every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND.....Thursday, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M.
CANADA.....Thursday, Nov. 4, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Oct. 30, 3 P. M. | England, Nov. 13, 3 P. M.
Erin, Nov. 6, 11 A. M. | Egypt, Nov. 20, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIRST SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 2 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....Nov. 2, at 7:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO.....Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ASPINWALL, and PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ALPS.....Oct. 27.

FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:

CLARIBEL.....Nov. 6.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.

No. 56 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA.....Saturday, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA.....Saturday, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Sat., Oct. 30 | NECKAR.....Sat., Nov. 13
ODER.....Sat., Nov. 6 | MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 27
CHAMPION.....Saturday, Oct. 30

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line one-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agents, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Oct. 26
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Oct. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Nov. 4

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Oct. 26

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 30 and Nov. 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Fairchild, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points south and south-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First class to Albany.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points south and south-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Nov. 2
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Nov. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

PENNSYLVANIA...Oct. 28|ILLINOIS.....Nov. 25
INDIANA.....Nov. 4|*KENILWORTH.....Dec. 2
OHIO.....Nov. 18|

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Liverpool. Queenstown.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnes.....Saturday, Oct. 30
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....Saturday, Nov. 13
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Nov. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12 M. touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Monday, Nov. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS. Steam-ship COLIMA.....Wednesday, Nov. 10

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

For Kingston, Jamaica, and Savanilla.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch from pier (foot of Canal st., North River, for the above-named ports, their side-wheel steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCY, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 M. For freight or passage at greatly reduce rates apply to

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

COLOMBO.....Oct. 30|NAVARINO.....Nov. 24
HINDOO.....Nov. 10|OTHELLO.....Dec. 8

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 4 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

LOW FARE! LOW FARE!

On and after Oct. 1, GREAT REDUCTION in fare by People's Line Steam-boats to Albany, the North and West, with comfortable state-rooms warmed by steam-pipes.

First-class passage only $1.
Passage and berth, $1 50.
Deck passage, 50 cents.

Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 26th....2:30 P.M.	Friday, 22d....1:00 P.M.
Tuesday, 26th....2:00 P.M.	Monday, 25th....2:00 P.M.
Wednesday, 27th, 2:00 P.M.	Wednesday, 27th, 8:45 A.M.
Thursday, 28th, 2:30 P.M.	Thursday, 28th, 7:00 A.M.
Friday, 29th....3:00 P.M.	Friday, 29th....7:00 A.M.
Saturday, 30th, 3:30 P.M.	Saturday, 30th, 7:00 A.M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR NEW-YORK

and all points North and West—low fare.

First-class passage with cabin berth.....$1 00
First-class passage with stateroom berth.....2 00
Deck passage.....25

The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL, leave DAILY (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, (foot Leroy st.) Fare Sunday evenings, first-class, $1 50.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer NEW-HAVEN, daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR ROUNDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for additions and alterations to be made on the premises, corner of 11th av. and West 52d street, occupied by Grammar School No.

Sealed proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containg said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

JOEL W. MASON,
JAMES R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
JOHN MORGAN,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.

Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1875.

TO SHIP-BUILDERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of November, 1875, from ship-builders only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to construct a Twin-screw Steamer, in accordance with the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which can be had on application to this office, and to the Light-house Inspectors at No. 74 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; and at No. 209 South 6th st., Philadelphia, Penn. The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interests of the United States to do so. JOHN G. WALKER, Commander U. S. Navy, Naval Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ROSENDALE and LOUIS MAY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the eighth day of October, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Isaac Rosendale and Louis May, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the the third day of August, A. D. 1875, adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

WILLIAM L. DETMOLD, Assignee, No. 69 Worth street, New-York City.

012-law3wTu.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER McKENZIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Alice J. Jones, No. 160 West Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1875. JANE McKENZIE, my11-law6mTu* ALICE J. JONES, Executrixes.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. S. SUMNER,
Nos. 20 and 22 East 35th st.,
having taken the magnificent house
NO. 8 EAST 57TH ST.,

is ready to offer elegantly-furnished suites, with private table, from Nov. 1. Apply for the present at 35th st., where also there may be one large suite and some rooms to offer.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York; has elevator and all modern improvements. Transient rates, $3 50 and $4 per day; rooms only $1 a day and upward. We are prepared to make arrangements for the Fall and Winter seasons on liberal terms. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND.

TO RENT—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD—TWO large rooms and one hall room; also two side rooms on third floor; all handsomely furnished; prices moderate; references exchanged. No. 158 West 45th st.

SUNNY, SPACIOUS, NEWLY-PAINTED AND furnished, commodious front rooms, with good attendance and choice table, in first-class, extra-wide house, No. 26 West 16th st.; references.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, NEAR GRAMERCY PARK.—Elegant second floor; all light rooms; private table if preferred; room on fourth floor; an elegant parlor extension.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST., A FEW DOORS east of 4th av.; elegant second floor to let with or without private table; also other rooms; location unsurpassed; reference exchanged.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a third floor of four rooms to let furnished, with excellent board; also other rooms; references exchanged.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV.—Spacious and very desirable suites of apartments, with private table; houses newly painted and in thorough order.

NO. 434 5TH AV.
WITH AN ELEVATOR.

Superb suites of apartments, with private table, will be ready on 1st of November.

MADAM ROBINSON,

From Newport, R. I., will rent, with private table, the whole or part of her house, No. 31 Madison av., opposite Madison square. One family preferred.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, with first-class board; private table if desired; references exchanged. No. 244 West 34th st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST. WEST, NO. 55.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, for families or single gentlemen; with or without board; references.

ONE SUITE OF FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let in the Sherwood Buildings, north-east corner 5th av. and 44th st.; meals served by private table, or at the Table d'Hote. Apply at No. 531 5th av.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR to rent, with extension dining-room and private table if desired, at No. 29 West 17th st.; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—FIRST AND SECOND floors; private bath-rooms, closets, &c.; together or separate; with or without private table; terms moderate.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms, with good board: moderate prices; adjoining ladies' entrance. Gilsey House.

A LARGE HANDSOME THIRD-STORY front room, with first-class table, can be had at No. 155 Madison av., furnished or unfurnished; terms moderate.

NO. 110 MADISON AV.—A SECOND FLOOR, unusually large room, handsomely furnished, offering superior accommodations to a select party, with or without private table.

NO. 41 EAST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR with private table; terms moderate; also, superior accommodation for single gentlemen; references required.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS west of Broadway.—An elegant second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also, one smaller suite; reference.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BACK parlor, to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; family small and quiet. Apply at No. 135 West 21st st.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, en suite or single, to let, with unexceptionable board, to families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO RENT, with board; also other room, en suite or singly; private table if desired; references exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly-furnished floors, without board or with private table, for parties desiring positively first-class accommodations.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT rooms handsomely furnished, other pleasant rooms, with board; house and appointments very desirable; locality attractive; references given and required.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family; references required.

ONE SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; references required. No. 43 West 22d st.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, with all conveniences, on second floor, to let with board for one or two gentlemen, in private family, at No. 220 East 17th st.; house and location first class.

NO. 249 WEST 42D ST.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, handsomely furnished, with board, one block from Broadway; family private; terms reasonable.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 146 EAST.—A PRIvate family will let, with first-class board, a suite of rooms on second floor, newly furnished; also two elegantly-furnished rooms on first floor.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH private table; also neatly-furnished rooms, in good locations, at moderate prices, with or without board. H. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 83 WEST 45TH ST.—PARLOR AND BEDroom, $30 for gentleman and wife; large room for two gentlemen for $20 per week, with board; beautifully furnished; charming neighborhood.

UNION CLUB MEN AND PARTICULAR parties will find sunny, spacious, newly-fitted rooms, with board if desired, at No. 26 West 16th st., extra wide house; references.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST.,

First house from 5th av., large, handsomely-furnished suite of apartments on second floor, with private table.

MRS. FELTER, OF NO. 235 WEST 38TH st., has a third floor to let, with board, together or separately; references; house first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—MRS. A. WYCKOFF HAS two elegant suites of rooms to let with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO SUITES OF ELEgantly furnished rooms, with private tables and first-class appointments in every particular.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH a board, the entire second floor to responsible party. Inquire at 106 East 58th st. References exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with private table if desired. Mrs. J. T. COCKS.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—A VERY LARGE, handsome front parlor, (two story,) with board for two, $25; hall room, $8; near 5th av.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms on second and fourth floors, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent a very desirable suite of apartments, with private table; or to two gentlemen with breakfast.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely-furnished fourth story front room for two gentlemen, with board; also a hall-room; references.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two handsomely-furnished floors to let, with private table, or breakfast only; references exchanged.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—Entire second floor, fourth floor rooms, for gentlemen. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—ROOM TO LET, with board, to gentleman; best reference exchanged.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV., NEWLY refitted and refurnished, has a few family and single rooms at very low prices for the Winter.

ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with board. No. 36 West 31st st. References exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished large rooms, second and third floors, front; strictly first-class board.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms, with modern improvements; also, upper rooms; with board.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, with board; references exchanged. No. 118 West 45th st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT, WITH first-class board, at No. 51 East 21st st.; references exchanged.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms on second floor, with good board; also, hall bedroom on 3d floor.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., near 5th av., a handsomely-furnished parlor floor to let, with private table or without board.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE A GOOD HOME, with board, call and see our rooms. No. 54 West 38th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for gentlemen, at No. 36 West 31st st., one door from Broadway; references exchanged.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES. No. 24 West 39th st.

NO. 129 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—THIRD FLOOR AND single room on fourth, with board; references.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE or separately with board. References exchanged.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—PLEASANT SINGLE room, with board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent with private table; sunny exposure.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Westminster, Clarendon, Everett, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a large front room, handsomely furnished, bedroom communicating. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address A. B. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

FINELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, NEAT AND in perfect order, all modern improvements; private family; house and location very desirable, central, and convenient to good table board and to first-class restaurants, table d'hôte, and to both cross and up town cars. No. 41 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs. References.

TO LET.—A NICELY-FURNISHED LARGE AND small room connecting, in 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs., to a gentleman, without board; reference required. Address MURRAY HILL, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK.—House new; newly furnished handsome rooms en suite, without board or private table, to responsible parties desiring superior accommodations.

NO. 64 WEST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished second story front room to one or two gentlemen, in a small private family; best of reference given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—PARLOR AND THIRD floors, en suite, elegantly furnished, and single rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast; also, front basement as physician's office; references exchanged.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—Rooms, without board, on fourth floor, both single and en suite, for gentlemen.

TO LET—THREE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, without board, to man and wife, or single gentlemen. No. 36 West 29th st., four doors from Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHES TO LET two handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, with home comforts, near good restaurant; also, a single room. No. 140 West 42d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT one or two nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board, on moderate terms; a comfortable home afforded. Apply at No. 153 East 27th st.

NO. 437 LEXINGTON AV.—FURNISHED rooms, singly or en suite, to gentlemen only, in a small private family, near Grand Union Restaurant; terms moderate; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms to let to gentlemen without board, in first-class house. No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square. Choice location.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS.—Spring beds, hot and cold water; one door from Winchester Hotel; near restaurants; married or single gentlemen. No. 1,250 Broadway.

UNION CLUB.—GENTLEMEN WISHING SPACIous, handsome rooms may be suited at No. 26 West 16th st.

NO. 88 UNIVERSITY PLACE—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms to let, en suite or single, without board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board; near Broadway and 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR, 28x70, also a few single rooms. Baths on each floor.

ROOMS WANTED.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, of quiet, settled, healthy habits, desire a handsomely-furnished room or room and bedroom in a private family, without board, below 23d st., including gas and fire; state terms, which must be moderate; references given and required. Address F. L., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH all conveniences, including grate fire, for two gentlemen, on the breakfast and lunch they prefer in their room; location between 14th and 30th sts., 3d and 6th avs.; if suited would remain until May, perhaps longer; terms, about $18 per week; the best of reference given. Address, with full particulars, R. M. & D. J., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—NOT ABOVE 30TH ST., BY a young gentleman in an American or English family, (musical preferred;) home comforts; references; moderate prices. Address A., Post Office Box No. 125 New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND child, two and a half years of age, in a plain, strictly private family, on west side, below 45th st.; terms not to exceed $20 per week. Address R. HARVEY, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Will open Nov. 1; steamer will leave New-York, Nov. 4, for Nassau direct; steamers will leave Savanah, Ga., every ten days, and make the trip in less than two days; the temperature of Nassau last Winter did not vary but 4° from 72°, making it the most delightful climate in the world. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS of the SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD of Long Island, becoming due Nov. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, New-York City. The Coupons of the MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY of Long Island, becoming due Nov. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 71 MERCER ST., New-York City.

THE SOUTHERN R. R. CO. OF LONG ISLAND.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Oct. 25, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the first day of November next. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Oct. 19, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of November next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Oct. 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTOR

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT.

MOODY AND SANKEY'S WORK.

LARGE MEETINGS AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE AND IN THE RINK—GREAT INTEREST MANIFESTED—THE REMARKS OF MR. MOODY—FIRST RESULTS OF THE DEMONSTRATION.

Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle was well filled yesterday morning with the same class of persons who attended the opening meeting in the Rink on Sunday morning—church members and religious people. Drs. Talmage, Cuyler, Fulton, Inglass, and Rev. Messrs. Carroll, Bell, Steele, Morton, and others of lesser note, occupied seats on the platform. The choir was not present. At 8 o'clock Mr. Sankey opened the exercises with the hymn, "Sweet hour of prayer," after which Rev. Dr. Inglass prayed. Mr. Moody then read two requests for prayer, one from a "rich man," and the other from a "father and mother anxious about their souls." This was followed by the singing of the "Rock of Ages." Mr. Moody then read the seventeenth verse of the thirty-second chapter of Jeremiah, and taking as his text, "And there is nothing too hard for Thee," preached a characteristic sermon on the ease with which God overcomes every difficulty for those who seek his aid. He told the story of a young infidel and scoffer for whom he had prayed in England until he began to grow discouraged. Before he left that young man was leading a prayer-meeting. The greater the gift, he said, we ask from God the greater we honor Him. The Emperor Alexander wishing to reward a certain General told him to draw upon him for whatever amount he wished. The General took the offer so literally that the Emperor's Treasurer was frightened. Alexander chided him for his hesitation, saying "He honors me by asking so large an amount." The trouble with the churches has been that they have asked for too little. All that is necessary to get any blessing is to believe that we will get it. Mr. Moody then prayed fervently for deliverance from all excitement, and from the works of the flesh, eliciting numerous responses of "amen" from the audience. Mr. Sankey then sang, "For you I am praying, I'm praying for you," the congregation joining in the refrain. Mr. Moody then called on those who wished to make remarks to do so, the condition being that each should be as brief as possible. A gentleman on the platform arose and asked prayers for the work among the sailors of the port. He told of a seamen's prayer-meeting he had attended where remarks had been made in ten or twelve different languages. Rev. Charles Morton, of Plymouth Bethel, and Frank Bell, the reformed prize-fighter, offered prayers. Mr. Sankey led the audience in singing two stanzas of "Come Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove," which was done in a subdued voice, with thrilling effect. Several in different parts of the room sprang to their feet, but preference was given to a Mr. Shelby, who offered prayer. Mr. Stuart, of Philadelphia, then delivered a brief speech, in the course of which he said that in his own city yesterday from 200 pulpits, 10,000 family altars, and 100,000 hearts prayers went up for the success of the work in the City of Brooklyn. He thought that the financial distress of the past two years had paved the way in America for the work just begun. He concluded with a prayer that it might extend over the whole land. Rev. W. C. Steele said that Mr. Varley was the John the Baptist who had prepared the people for the coming of Moody and Sankey. Mr. Moody requested the audience to bow their heads for a few moments in silent prayer, which was done. Mr. Sankey then prayed, and the exercises closed with the singing of "Nearer, my God, to Thee." A great deal of fervor was exhibited during the morning meeting.

IN THE EVENING.

The Rink was crowded last evening, but there was standing-room for more, and none that came were turned away. There were more ladies present than heretofore. On the platform were Miss Sarah Smiley, the Quakeress preacher, Dr. Cuyler, Dr. Carroll, Dr. Scudder, Mr. Talmage, and others. The ten minutes previous to the hour for commencing the services were spent by the choir in singing the hymns, "We praise Thee O God!" and "Safe in the arms of Jesus." Mr. Moody arrived before the latter was concluded. As soon as it was finished he called upon all to rise and join in singing "I need Thee every hour, most gracious Lord." Dr. Scudder then offered a fervent prayer. Mr. Moody having previously requested the congregation to be very still. Mr. Sankey then sang "Free from the law, oh! happy condition," the congregation joining in the chorus. After the first verse Mr. Sankey paused and administered a sharp rebuke to some of the ushers who distracted him by moving about. The hymn ended, Mr. Moody read the third chapter of Romans, beginning with the ninth verse. He commented upon it by saying that the Apostle was speaking of the natural man. No man seeks God: God seeks man. No man seeks God until God seeks him. He followed this up with a portion of the eighth chapter, and then, "by request," Mr. Sankey sang the eighth hymn, "What means this eager, anxious throng." The words are beautiful, and the singer surpassed himself. The audience listened in the profundest silence to the end. Mr. Moody took as his text part of the twenty-second verse of the third chapter of Romans, "For there is no difference." Tois, he said, is the text that the natural man dislikes above all others, but the medicine that we most dislike is generally the best for us. If you don't believe it, I can't help it, he continued. I am here only to give you the message. If you want to have a fight, it mustn't be with me. Go and fight with God. The Ten Commandments constitute but one law. If you break one you break the law. If I am hanging by a chain from yonder roof and one link breaks I fall, don't I? When Adam ate the apple we all fell. You will find all about man in the third Romans, and all about God in the third John. If you want to get a correct biography of yourself, there it is. If a man should come to Brooklyn and advertise that he would take a correct photograph of people's hearts, do you think there is a single man that would patronize him? You couldn't hire one man to get his heart photographed. He don't want the wife of his bosom to know that. You go to a photographer, and if he makes you appear better looking than you are you say, "Yes; that's a correct likeness. [Laughter.] It's very good." But if he gets it like you, you are not satisfied with it. I tell you that by nature the fountain is bad. The moment a man wakes up to that fact and seeks a new creation there is hope for him, and not before. I admit that it is a good deal better to be a temperate man than a drunkard, or to be honest than dishonest in this life, but this don't touch the question of salvation. Take one tree with five sour apples on it and another with 500 of the same kind. It is the same with man. I admit that one man may have more fruit than another, but what is the difference if all be rotten and vile? What man tries to do is to patch up the old Adam nature. What God can't mend don't let us try to. Patching is no use. Man needs a new creation, and only God can create. The law is only God's looking glass dropped down from heaven to enable man to see himself. When a man measures himself by himself, or by his neighbor, he is all right, but when he measures himself by God he appears bad. A little while before the Chicago fire I promised one morning to take my children out riding. My boy clapped his hands and said, "Papa, won't you take me to Lincoln Park to see the bears?" I promised I would. Soon after I went out the boy teased his mother to get him ready so as not to lose any time. To please him she did so. Then he wanted to go out and play, and she let him go. He got into the dirt and got covered with it. When I drove up I refused to take him in. He asked "Why?" I told him his face was dirty, but I couldn't get him to believe it until I took him inside and held him before a looking-glass. That stopped his mouth at once. But I didn't take the looking-glass to wash his face with. [Laughter.] You may divide society up as you will, but God has only one division. The cross 1,800 years ago divided the world. On one side was the unrepentant thief and on the other the repentant thief. The latter cried for mercy and God saved him. Oh! I hope that a cry will rise from this Rink to-night that will pierce heaven. [Amen.] I can imagine how all along for 6,000 years it was very bitter for the natural man to give up his righteousness. Abraham, after leaving his tent went into the streets of Sodom, and getting very likely upon a dry goods box, preached to the Sodomites that whoever did not leave town would perish. Do you suppose that one man then believed him but Lot: "No," they told him, "Abraham, you had better get back to your tent. Do you mean to tell us that our Lord Mayor, our Dukes and Princes and Kings are all going to perish the same as the rest?" "Yes," said the patriarch, "I have received a message." But they wouldn't believe it. It may be the same to-night, but the fact is unchanged. There was Noah preaching to the antediluvians to get into his ark for the flood was coming. The antediluvians didn't believe him, but that didn't change the fact that the flood came and took them away. It will make no difference to you that the man seated beside you is polluted with sin. Every man, from Adam down, when left to himself has proved a failure. Satan was not in Eden fifteen minutes before he had stripped Adam of all he had. God made a covenant with Abraham, but Abraham failed under the covenant. Then God took Abraham up to Horeb and told man, "Thou shalt have no other God than me." Man said that was a good law, and he would keep it, but when Moses and Joshua went up the mountain they had only been gone a few days when these same men asked for a golden calf to worship. You will find more men in Brooklyn to-day worshipping the golden calf than God. I heard of a woman once who did not consider herself bad, but who was anxious about her soul. She went to a church where she heard the minister preach that the ungodly would be saved. That day she took place with the ungodly and was saved. Christ came to save sinners, not the righteous. So if you be under the curse of the law, place yourselves among the ungodly. I heard a story once about Napoleon ordering a draft. There was a man who did not want to go, so he took along a substitute, who was accepted. A battle came and the substitute was killed. Then there was another draft, and by mistake the man was drawn again. But he said, "You can't take me; I'm dead." "Why, you must be crazy," they answered; "you are alive." "I'm dead, I tell you; I was killed in such a battle." They searched the draft-rolls and found how it was. The man persisted in his refusal to go, and the case was carried to the Emperor, who decided that the man was right. The great Emperor of Heaven recognizes substitution. Christ has suffered for us. We have broken the law, but Christ is the end of the law for righteousness. Christ is man's salvation. Even if we have broken the law we are all right, as Christ has satisfied the law. Christ didn't come to condemn; that's what the law does. You can be saved to-night. There used to be two steps to salvation—out of self into Christ and out of Christ into glory—but, thank God, we've shortened that. If you get from self into Christ you don't want any more. Mr. Moody told another pretty story, very effectively, about a young man who went to the war and had both arms shot off, and who wrote a letter to his betrothed releasing her from her engagement. She took the first train, and rushing into the hospital threw her arms about him and said: "These hands will toil for you now that yours are gone." Mr. Moody said he couldn't have a better illustration. The law has slain us. Christ comes and says, "I'll take care of you." Will you reject Him? He closed with a fervent prayer that every soul present might be led to join the church. Mr. Moody then announced that a young men's meeting would take place at once in the Clermont Avenue Reformed Church opposite, and would be continued during the week. He invited all who wished to talk privately with him to go to the chapel of the Simpson M. E. Church on the next block. The hymn, "Just as I am, without one plea," was then sung standing. Dr. Talmage took charge of the meeting proper. The Reformed Church was filled with young men. Rev. Charles Morton conducting the services, which consisted of "experience" telling and singing by Mr. Sankey. In the Simpson M. E. Church chapel a large crowd, mostly curiosity-seekers, collected. After waiting a while without result, Mr. Moody and several assistants tried the plan of going around and addressing various persons. Here and there one was found willing to listen, and after a few minutes the two knelt down in prayer, after which the evangelist passed on. These exercises continued until a late hour. Much less enthusiasm was manifested last night than at the previous meetings.

SAFETY OF THE RINK.

Mayor Hunter is of opinion that there are not sufficient doors by which, in case of emergency, a large number of people could obtain egress from the Rink in Clermont avenue, where Messrs. Moody and Sankey are conducting revival services. The Mayor has addressed the following communication in reference to the matter to the President of the Department of Fire and Buildings:

F. S. Massey, Esq., President Department of Fire and Buildings:

DEAR SIR—I desire your department to take immediate action in regard to a thorough examination of the building known as the Rink, on Clermont and Vanderbilt avenues, with a view to a greater degree of safety in the case of an alarm or hurried egress from the building. I find but two small doors on Clermont avenue, and they open inwardly. This must be changed at once, and all doors made to open outwardly, and I would thank you to report whether additional doors or openings could not be provided, even if only for temporary use. Very respectfully, J. W. HUNTER, Mayor.

THE DEATH OF CARRUTH.

THE RESULT OF THE AUTOPSY — DEATH CAUSED BY CEREBRAL ABCESSES RESULTING FROM THE BULLET-WOUND—THE TRIAL OF LANDIS.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Dr. Thomas arrived at Vineland from Philadelphia on the 10:30 o'clock train this morning, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Carruth's family, where the body of the deceased still lay. Several physicians from the vicinity were present, with Col. Potter, of counsel for Landis; District Attorney Hoagland, of Bridgeton, and several other officials, including Dr. Brown, the Coroner. Dr. Thomas performed the autopsy, the results being as follows, as he declared them from time to time during the proceedings:

No discoloration was perceptible about the head and face. On the right eye, the cornea was collapsed from absorption of aqueous humors; the left eye was more full; the point of the original wound was open, bloody serum exuding; the blood vessels in the posterior portion of the scalp were much congested over the wound. Considerable clotted blood was under the scalp. A small fragment of the ball, half an inch by three-fourths of an inch, flattened, was found about two inches below the wound, in an orifice between the scalp and bone. The original hole in the skull was contracted and partly filled with fibrous matter. On separating the skull it was found to be of the average thickness, exhibiting a round, smooth hole at the entrance of the ball. Its position was one inch to the right of the occipital protuberance, half an inch above the groove of the right lateral sinus. The *dura mater* was closed over by a thin membrane, the inner surface of the *dura mater* adhering to the *pia mater* about the surface of the wound. There was a softening of the gray portion of the brain on the surface in the region of the wound. In the brain this substance firmly closed up the wound. The right optic nerve was slightly smaller than the left. There appeared to be no injury to the base of the skull. The vessels of the *pia mater* were much congested. Removal of upper surface of the right hemisphere opened into an abcess, filling up the greater part of posterior lobe. Two ounces of thick, yellowish pus filled the cavity. A second abcess at the point of entrance into the brain substance was just below the larger one, and contained about half an ounce of pus. A third smaller abscess, yet lower, contained about two drachms of pus. All these were lined by dense pus, forming a membrane. The bullet was then found encysted within the sensorium, within the posterior lobe of the right hemisphere. The bullet exhibited nearly its original shape, and was found about one and a half inches from the point of entering. A little lower in position there was marked congestion of the *pia mater*. The cerebellum was wholly uninjured by the ball. Examination of the organs of the body showed them in a normal condition, except a slight tendency to congestion of the kidneys.

At 2:30 P. M. at Union Hall, a jury was impaneled and the body viewed. Prof. Thomas, the first witness, detailed the post-mortem examination as above given. In answer to a question by a juryman he said: "Death was evident, in my judgment, the result of a gun-shot wound, the bullet passing through the brain." When asked the cause of the abscesses, he replied that they were the result of the inflammation following the injury from the bullet. The only other testimany taken was that of the three compositors present in the printing office at the time of the shooting, and a citizen who saw Landis with a pistol in the street after shooting.

Mr. Landis occupies his former quarters in the Bridgeton Jail. No one is permitted to see him save his counsel. He is much depressed in mind, the death of his victim having been an unexpected blow to him. His case will not come to trial until the January Term of the County Courts, the October Term having just adjourned. He will be indicted by the Grand Jury in January for murder in the first degree; but his case is such that a verdict for a lower degree will be admissible. The Attorney General of the State will assist District Attorney Hoagland in the prosecution, and additional counsel for the defense will be engaged. Landis' counsel, unable to disprove the fact of the shooting, will endeavor to prove that the wounded man did not have proper medical or surgical treatment, and to impeach the homeopathic system. They will take advantage of an expression let fall by Dr. Thomas at the inquest, probably, and insist that Carruth died from abscesses from the wound and not from the wound itself. Landis' friends deny the story of the compromise with Carruth, except so far as a civil suit for damages was concerned. In fact Carruth would have no power to compromise a murderous assault, which is an offense against the Commonwealth, and had he attempted to do so would have made himself liable to indictment.

Carruth's family are poor. He leaves a wife and five children, the former of whom is very ill and not expected to live. His body will lie in the Unitarian Church, at Vineland, to-morrow afternoon, under the care of the Grangers, and a large turnout is expected.

THE NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—JUDGE ROBERTSON RENOMINATED.

Hon. William H. Robertson was yesterday renominated by the Republican Convention of the Ninth Senatorial District. There is no need for us to point out the eminent fitness of Judge Robertson for the office which he has so ably filled for the last two Senatorial terms. The Judge's distinguished services to his constituents, and the Republican party as well, rendered his renomination a certainty, provided he thought proper to accept it. His record in the Senate for the last four years is one of which any man may well be proud, and there is no doubt that he will be re-elected on Tuesday next. The Republicans of the district should see to it that his majority is larger than it has ever been, and that no effort be spared to bring out the entire Republican vote.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

FAILURE OF A LEATHER HOUSE—A SUCCESSION OF MISFORTUNES.

Disosway & Hatch, leather dealers, of No. 40 Spruce street, have suspended. Mr. Disosway said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that the reason for the firm's embarrassment was threefold. Recently a large tannery that they owned at New-Milford, Penn., was burned to the ground, involving a loss of about $25,000. Mr. Hatch, who has had charge of the office business, has been seriously ill for the past three months, and in his absence it has been impossible to straighten matters. The third reason is the extraordinarily large number of bad debts arising out of this year's business. During the five previous years of the existence of the firm, out of sales amounting to $3,000,000, the losses from this cause have been less than $10,000, whereas this year out of sales amounting to $250,000 the bad debts have been $24,000. Mr. Disosway was busy making up his accounts. He was not able to tell how the firm stood, but hoped to be able to tide over his difficulties. A meeting of creditors will be held to-morrow when definite action will be taken.

A QUESTION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Some time ago one Goldberg, of No. 9 Love lane, London, shipped a large consignment of beads, millinery trimmings, &c., to L. Levinson, of No. 441 Broome street. Subsequently Goldberg sued Levinson for a balance due him, and obtained judgment. Levinson went into bankruptcy, and a Receiver was appointed. Meantime Special Treasury Agent Howe discovered that the consignment mentioned had been undervalued, and he seized $20,000 worth of the goods and removed them to the Custom-house. He was about to take the remainder, when the Receiver objected, and appeal was taken to the courts to decide the right of the Government in the matter. District Attorney Bliss claimed that the moment imported goods are entered at this port under value, they were forfeited to the Government. Judge Van Vorst has coincided with this view, and yesterday he made out an order declaring the goods forfeited. The opposition objected to some of the wording on the ground that it did not lift enough responsibility from the Receiver. The District Attorney consented to the proposed modification, and to-day a new order will be made and the goods seized.

A FIRM CENSURED BY THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Soon after the failure of Archibald Baxter & Co., Mr. Henry W. Smith preferred charges against them of dishonesty before the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange. That body has given the case a careful investigation, and both sides have been very fully heard. The evidence has shown that the firm was insolvent for a long time previous to their suspension, notwithstanding which fact they continued to receive goods and use their credit. The board have therefore adopted the following resolutions, and they have been posted on the bulletin boards of the Exchange:

Resolved, That the conduct of Messrs. Archibald Baxter & Co., as developed in their failure and in the circumstances antecedent thereto, is not such as is consistent with "just and equitable principles of trade," and therefore deserving of severe censure.

Resolved, That these resolutions be posted for thirty days on the bulletin boards of the Exchange.

JESSUP & CO.'S TROUBLES.

A meeting of the creditors of Jessup & Co., the Broadway clothiers, was called for yesterday, to be held at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 129 Fulton street, under an order issued by the United States District Court, to show cause why the application of the firm for a discharge in bankruptcy from all their debts and claims should not be granted. As no creditors appeared to make any objection, the Register decided to report to the court in favor of their discharge.

CREDITORS OF FUNK & STEINHARDT.

A meeting of the creditors of Funk & Steinhardt, proprietors of Irving Hall, was held yesterday at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway. Five creditors filed objections to their discharge in bankruptcy, and the firm were given ten days to file their specifications.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.

Oscar D. Dike, tea and spice merchant, of No. 124 Pearl street, suspended yesterday. The firm was formerly Townsend, Clinch & Dike, and was considered very solid. A statement of the condition of the firm is being prepared which it is thought will show that the embarrassment is only temporary.

INCENSED PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

ASSESSED FOR AN IMPROVEMENT THEY DID NOT DESIRE—WHY THE LOCATION OF A SEWER OUTLET WAS CHANGED.

Some years ago it was decided by the Municipal authorities that the outlet of a sewer emptying into the North River at Twenty-third street should be changed to Seventeenth street. This change, it is said, was made at the instance of James Fisk, Jr., in order that the passengers by the Erie Railroad might not be annoyed in crossing at the Twenty-third Street Ferry by the effluvia arising from the sewer. The contract for the work was awarded to Michael Noonan for the sum of $200,580, and the job was finished in July, 1874. Although the contract was for the amount above stated, the City has already paid $218,418 64, and the sum total assessed is $255,251 17. Pro rata amounts have recently been levied for this on property lying as far east as Fifth avenue and Broadway. The extent of the sewer for which this assessment on property lying between Fourteenth street, Hudson River, Twenty-third street, and Fifth avenue, has been made, is explained by the following reading on the bills sent during the past two months to the various property owners: "Outlet sewer—Seventeenth street, from Hudson River, to and through Eleventh avenue and Twenty-third street, to and near Tenth avenue, and in Seventeenth street, from Eleventh avenue to and through Tenth avenue to Fourteenth street, with branches." It is believed that the extra amount of $18,000 paid out beyond the original contract of $200,580, is for these "branches" and the usual "surveys;" but the sum assessed on property said to have been benefitted by this improvement is $253,251 17, or $36,832 53 more than was actually paid out by the City.

Upon inquiring at the proper bureau why this excess of $36 832 53 was levied, a representative of THE TIMES was told that it was for advertising, &c., Property-owners on the west side are incensed at this enormous assessment for an improvement they did not desire, and a large number have refused to pay it.

MUNICIPAL EXPENSES FOR 1876.

A meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held in the Mayor's office yesterday for the purpose of taking up the estimates of the various departments for 1876.

Mr. Lewis moved that the board take up the consideration of the estimates of the different City departments.

Mayor Wickham said that the list of estimates had already been carefully considered, and considerable modifications had been made. If there was no objection the items would be taken up and voted on seriatim.

The Controller said he did not wish to have it understood that the items were passed with his approval.

The first item considered was that of $5,000 for the City contingencies of the Common Council. This was passed, as were the following items: Contingencies of the Clerk of the Common Council, $500; salary of the President of the Board of Aldermen, $5,000; salary of twenty-one Aldermen, at $4,000, $84,000; salaries of the Clerks and officers of the Board of Aldermen, $20,000. On the last item Mr. Green voted no.

The estimate for the Mayor's office read as follows: Contingencies, $10,000; salary of the Mayor, $12,000; salaries of clerks and subordinates, $20,000. On motion of the Mayor the first item was reduced to $5,000, and the three items were passed, Mr. Green voting in the negative on the last.

The estimate on the Bureau of Permits was laid over to get the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the question whether the law permitted any appropriation.

The amount specified by law for the Chamberlain's office, $30,000, was passed, and the board took up the estimate for the Finance Department. The first item was $30,000 for cleaning the markets. On motion of Mayor Wickham this was reduced to $20,000, the same amount voted last year, Mr. Green voting in the negative. The item of contingencies was in the same way cut down from $10,000 to $5,000, and that of salaries from $250,000 to $200,000.

The board then adjourned to meet to-day at 2 P.M.

BURGLAR SHOT DEAD BY A WATCHMAN.

About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning three masked burglars broke into the office of the Oxford Iron Company, at Oxford, Warren County, N. J. The office is located in an unfrequented portion of the town, and is always guarded at night by a watchman. William H. Searing, the watchman, heard the noise made by the burglars, and posted himself directly in front of the door with a loaded revolver in his hand ready for use. As soon as the leader pushed open the door and entered, Mr. Searing fired and the burglar fell dead on the floor. His companions made a rush at Searing and seized him, when a desperate struggle took place. They endeavored to handcuff him, but he resisted so violently that they were unable to accomplish their purpose. Finally he made a desperate effort and succeeded in freeing his right hand, in which he held the revolver. Cocking the weapon he fired again, wounding one of his assailants. Both the burglars took flight, leaving the dead body of their companion and all their tools behind them. Searing fired after them as they ran out of the door, but with what effect is not known, as they both succeeded in making their escape. The watchman then gave an alarm, which brought help, and it was found that in the struggle he had received some wounds of a severe though not dangerous character. The authorities took charge of the body, and are making efforts to discern his identity, which has not yet been established.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

Dr. E. W. Thompson was nominated for Assembly last evening by the Republican Convention of the Fourth Assembly District.

John McGinn, Secretary of the Tammany Hall Fifth Assembly District Committee, has tendered his resignation as a member of that committee.

The Twentieth Assembly District Independent Democratic Association met last evening on Third avenue, near Fifty-third street, for the transaction of routine business.

McLaughlin ordered a meeting of his General Committee last evening, and regaled its members for two hours with scurrilous abuse of Gen. Slocum, William Richardson, and other gentlemen.

The Central Committee of the Swedish Republican Association held a meeting last night at their head-quarters, No. 12 Bleecker street; reports from the different districts received and all the nominations ratified.

An enthusiastic ratification meeting of the Republicans of the Third Ward of Brooklyn was held last evening at Neilson Hall. F. A. Schroeder, Albert Daggett, Silas P. Dutcher, and C. A. Shepard were among the speakers.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Anti-Tammany Association was held last night in the Seventeenth Assembly District, at Ninth avenue and Forty-ninth street. Jerome Buck, Judge Murray, and Alderman George W. Plunkitt made addresses.

It is stated that an attempt will be made on the part of Tammany Hall to remove the Inspectors of Election in the First and Fourth Assembly districts of the Fourth Senatorial District, which were re-organized on Saturday last. The object of the movement is said to be the counting out of John Morrissey in the districts in question.

The German Republican Club of the First Assembly District met at No. 321 Greenwich street last evening, Mr. A. E. Hayse in the chair. Speeches were made by E. Mendelson and C. Steinhaur denouncing the candidature of Nicholas Muller, the Tammany nominee for Assemblyman, and indorsing the Republican State, County, and local tickets.

Granville P. Hawes, Esq., the Republican nominee for Civil Justice in the Ninth Judicial District, has not withdrawn from the contest. The report has been circulated by Mr. Hawes' enemies. He intends to remain in the field until the close of the polls on the 2d of November. Vote for Granville P. Hawes.

The Independent German Citizens' Club of the Tenth Assembly District met at Lincoln Hall, corner of Houston and Allen streets, last evening. Mr. Eugene Bellair presided. Short addresses were made by Dr. B. Reinact and others indorsing the anti-Tammany County and local tickets, and especially the nomination of John A. Dinkel for Civil Justice and of John K. Hackett for Recorder.

The German Independent Citizens' Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District met last evening in Third avenue, near Eighteenth street, Mr. Nathan Hess presiding. There was a large attendance. Letters were read from Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps and Recorder Hackett, thanking the association for pledging them its support. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Bixby, Walter S. Pinckney, and others.

Mr. Charles E. Heuberer, who received the regular Republican nomination as Assemblyman in the Twentieth Assembly District at the first meeting of the convention, was forced to decline on account of pressing business engagements. His friend and neighbor Mr. I. Albert Englehart was then selected. Mr. Englehart is warmly indorsed by Mr. Heuberer in a letter to THE TIMES, in which he states that his successor will, if elected, "do honor to the position." Mr. Englehart is also indorsed by many members of the legal profession, who regard him as a lawyer of eminent ability.

WHAT CHEER RANGE.

OPENING DAY AT THE RHODE ISLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION'S NEW RANGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHAT CHEER RANGE, GREENWOOD, R. I., Oct 25.—The opening of the range of the Rhode Island Rifle Association took place to-day at the What Cheer Range. The ground chosen by the association is admirably adapted for rifle practice, being about seven miles from Providence and on the line of the Stonington Railroad. The range is almost a level surface, 1,400 yards long by 400 feet wide. Save some very slight elevations and depressions at the extreme ranges, which may require slight grading, What Cheer Range has the greatest natural advantages for the purposes for which it is intended. The range is surrounded on the back and left by a low range of hills, so that the effect of the wind will probably be tempered from two sides. There are four targets, with traps for markers, and, back of them, a blindage of double timber some thirty feet high, filled in with stone. Taking into consideration that not more than five weeks have elapsed since the work on the range was commenced, the very excellent condition of the grounds is remarkable, and speaks well for the energy of Col. Monroe, the chief executive officer of the association. The markers, who had only been at their work for two days, had apparently been well drilled, as the signals were managed with a rapidity not always attained at Creedmoor.

The number of people attending the opening of the range was quite large. The weather was beautiful, the sun giving hardly any glare on the targets, and the wind being but light. At 10:30, after pool-shooting, competition, the (short-range match, open to all comers,) commenced. There were twenty-eight entries, among them some marksmen well known at Creedmoor. The distances were 100 and 150 yards, with seven shots at each range, and any rifle allowed. There were ten prizes to be awarded, valued at $90. The following are the best scores: E. Thomas, 59; Barry, 58; Forsyth, 56; Canfield, 55; Rabbeth, 54, and Williams, 53. Among the arms used, and with considerable success, was the Peabody & Martini rifle, almost similar to the Martini-Henry. This arm is being manufactured in Providence in large numbers for the Turkish Army.

After the short-range match, the Rhode Island military match was in order. This was shot for by four teams of eight men of the Rhode Island Militia; conditions, any military rifle; distances, 200 and 300 yards; rounds, seven; ten prizes, value $248. As the shooting was done off-hand, an unusual and difficult performance, the score made by the winning team was quite good. The Slocum Guard made, at 200 yards, 186; at 300 yards, 135; total, 321. The weapon was the Peabody & Martini rifle. Prescott Post, Grand Army of the Republic, scored 317; the Fir at Light Infantry, 301; the Rhode Island Guards Battalion, 181.

To-morrow the long range match will take place, and on Wednesday the New-England match, in which any team may contest, with the consolation match, which will conclude the programme. As far as the first day's performances at the What Cheer Range are concerned, the order and system were admirable, and there is no doubt that the Rhode Island Rifle Association will at once take a prominent position in military and scientific shooting in the United States.

THE COLORADO ELECTION.

THE TERRITORY CARRIED BY THE REPUBLICANS—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

DENVER, Colorado, Oct. 25.—The returns thus far received from to-day's election indicate that the Republicans have carried the Territory, and that they will have a considerable majority in the Constitutional Convention. All points heard from so far report Republican majorities.

FEELING OVER THE GUIBORD MATTER.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—The Garrison Artillery and Prince of Wales Rifles attended the funeral of a late volunteer to the Protestant cemetery yesterday. The French Canadians got the idea that Guibord's funeral was about to take place, and swarmed to the cemetery by the thousand. Several fights took place and much bad feeling was exhibited.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Senate committee of which Senator Booth is Chairman, and which has lately been engaged in the investigation of the Department of Charities and Correction, the Board of Coroners, and the Department of Public Works, has adjourned to Nov. 5.

In response to a request from the Law Committee of the Stock Exchange, Mr. Robert Sewell, the lawyer, has examined the legislation bearing upon the three-sixty-five bonds of the District of Columbia, and has given it as his opinion that the United States Government is pledged to pay the principal and interest of those bonds.

A special committee of the Liquor-dealers' Protective Association, appointed a week ago to confer with other organizations of the trade relative to the proposition of holding a mass-meeting of liquor-dealers, reported that arrangements had been made for a general gathering at Germania Hall on Friday evening next. The object of the meeting is to protest against the existence and enforcement of "arbitrary laws" affecting the liquor interests.

Mr. Soteldo, the editor of the *Free Lance*, has done excellent service in the great battle against the one-man power of Tammany Hall. His onslaughts have been full of epigrammatic salt, and the illustrations of his paper have been so comic and laugh-provoking that they have been all the rage among politicians.

A large party of long-range marksmen left this City for Providence, R. I., yesterday, to take part in the Fall meeting of the Rhode Island Rifle Association at Greenwood, a suburb of the City of Providence. The special attraction is the long-range match, which will be contested to-day, open to teams of six, including the American team, of this City. The distances to be covered are 600, 800, and 1,000 yards, and the prizes, ten in number, aggregate $870, the highest being a set of silverware valued at $200.

An involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed on Saturday in the United States District Court against Messrs. Vyse & Co., by Messrs. Carter & Eaton, attorneys, for about forty creditors, representing claims amounting to nearly six hundred thousand dollars. The unsecured indebtedness of the firm is nearly a million and a half, and the bankruptcy petition is signed by over a quarter in number and a third in amount of the unsecured creditors, as required by law.

William H. Munday reported at the Central Office yesterday that while riding on a Third avenue car, near Fiftieth street, on Sunday night, he was robbed of a diamond pin valued at $100. He believed that the conductor of the car was in complicity with the thieves, and caused his arrest, but the accused was discharged, the Sergeant in command at the East Fifty-ninth Street Police Station deeming the evidence produced by Munday insufficient to warrant his detention.

BROOKLYN.

The trial of John McGuire, indicted for the murder of the colored man Samuel Jackson, at Schuetzen Park, last week, has been set down for Nov. 8.

On motion of Alderman Ropes, in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, it was resolved to pay the city employes before the 1st of the month, as election day falls on the 2d.

Police Justice Thomas Riley yesterday was presented by the members of the Brooklyn Bar with a fine gold-headed cane, the occasion being the thirty-ninth anniversary of his birthday.

Alexander Hoch, a broker, was yesterday arrested on complaint of Herman Slicht, of No. 493 DeKalb avenue, who charges that Hoch obtained from him $50 by means of a fraudulent check on the Six penny Savings Bank of New-York.

A post-mortem examination on the body of the late Levi B. Faron, Chief Clerk in the District Attorney's office, revealed the fact that his sudden death resulted from congestion of the kidneys. It was supposed that Mr. Faron died of disease of the heart.

Michael Duryee, indicted for the murder of John Carlin, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, yesterday, in the Court of Over and Terminer, and was sentenced to four years and six months in the Penitentiary. Carlin died of injuries received from Duryee in a street row at the corner of Park and Portland avenues on June 26 last.

NEW-JERSEY.

The taxes and assessments received in Jersey City last week amounted to $19,239 50.

Officer John Maynes, of the Elizabeth Police, while attempting to quell a street row, was thrown heavily to the sidewalk and had his shoulder dislocated.

George Meyer, the young man who accidentally shot himself last Friday, while out gunning on the meadows near Newark, has since died from his injuries.

J. C. Brigham, of Elizabeth, went to Bayonne a few days ago to shoot robins. He shot twelve, and was then arrested by Chief Whitney and taken before Recorder Myers, who fined him $120, ten dollars for each bird.

Elizabeth Toom, a child three years old, fell from the third story window of her parent's residence, corner of Warren and Morgan streets, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

Yesterday Daniel McDermott was accidentally shot with a pistol in the hands of Thomas Nagle, which exploded as they were both examining it on the street in East Newark. McDermott, who is a boy, is not dangerously injured.

Anton Willix jumped into the river from the River road on Sunday evening, but the water was not deep enough to drown him, and he stuck in the mud until Constable Wurtz went to his assistance. He expressed repentance for his suicidal intentions, and was very grateful to Mr. Wurtz.

The jury in the case of Lewis W. Myers, who was killed between Moore's Station and Lambertville on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad on Saturday, returned a verdict of accidental death. The inquest was held in Trenton, although the accident occurred on the Pennsylvania side of the line.

About 5 o'clock last evening as Thomas Hall, an elderly gentleman, was walking up Montgomery street, Jersey City, he was suddenly accosted by a young man who passed one hand rapidly before the old gentleman's eyes and with the other attempted to snatch his watch, breaking the chain in the effort. Officer Dalton saw the act, and arrested the young man and took him to the First Precinct Station-house, where he gave his name as George Wilbur. He said he belonged to New-York, and had just completed a three-year term in the Auburn Prison. He was held for examination.

ADDRESS OF THE IRISH REPUBLICANS.

The Irish Republican Association will issue an address to the Irish citizens of New-York which cannot fail to exercise a deep influence upon those for whose benefit it was drawn up. It is equally logical and eloquent, drawing up in clear and cogent terms a review of all the issues which have in times past been presented to the Irish voter, and which are presented now. Unsparingly it shows up the sham of reform as at present played in New-York by Tammany Hall, and upbraids the Irish who allow themselves to become the tool of shameless plunderers under the delusion that they are voting for good Democrats. It takes up the question of the New-York debt, heaped up through the instrumentality of the Irish element for the benefit of a few Democratic politicians, and shows how hardly the inevitable result must press upon the working man. After considering the question of the canal reforms, and their grossly, unblushingly partisan character, it concludes with a review of the contest between hard money and inflation, and shows that the Democratic Party, bound by their Southern and Western alliances, cannot be for anything but inflation. It concludes with a passionate appeal to the Irish to redeem themselves in the eyes of the Americans, and free themselves from the reproach and contempt which their political history in this City has wrought about them. It is signed by the following eminent gentlemen: David Bell, LL. D., Chairman; William H. Grace, Secretary; Richard P. Egan, George F. Baldwin, A. H. Mulligan, John J. O'Rourke, Matthew Hicks, Francis Page, Thomas Hagan, P. J Grace, William S. O'Brien.

THE ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION.

In the matter of the Receiver's report in the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. the Erie Railway Company, Judge Lawrence gave the following decision yesterday:

"Upon examination of the report of the Referee in this case, I find that a question was submitted by the Referee, to which no allusion whatever was made at the time the papers were submitted to me. If the order to be entered is upon consent of all the parties, I want the written consent before me. If not, I desire to hear counsel on the point left open by the Referee."

It is understood that the point referred to is as to whether the Receiver of the Erie Railway must personally examine all the vouchers connected with the transactions embodied in his report. Until this question is decided his report will not be confirmed.

AN ACCIDENTA